RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ROAD TIME TABLE

ng the arrival and departure of all ains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R. R.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
from Savannah, swick and Jackson-	*No. 14—for Rome, Knoxville, New York, Cincinnati and Memphis 12 20 p m
from New York, ville, Cincinnati, ville and Memphis	*No. 12—for Rome, Knoxville, New York, Cincinnati and Memphis 7 35 a m
from New York, ville, Cincinnati, plis	*No. 13—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jackson- ville 6 00 p m
from Savannah, wick and Jackson-	*No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jackson- ville 6 05 a m
from N. Y., Knox- and Alabama	*No. 16, for Knoxville and New York 4 30 p m

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

7 15 a m	To Savannah* 6 50 a m
7 45 a m	To Macon* 8 30 a m
9 50 a m	To Hapeville† 12 01 p m
1 05 p m	To Macon* 2 00 p m
1 40 p m	To Barnesville† 3 00 p m
5 40 p m	To Barnesville† 6 00 p m
9 40 p m	To Savannah* 6 50 p m

STERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

2 25 a m	To Chattanooga* 7 50 a m
8 30 a m	To Chattanooga* 1 40 p m
8 00 a m	To Rome 2 45 p m
11 05 a m	To Marietta 4 40 p m
1 44 p m	To Chattanooga* 5 50 p m
6 35 p m	To Chattan'ga* 11 00 p m

ANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

6 10 a m	To Montgomery* 1 20 p m
9 15 a m	To LaGrange* 4 55 p m
1 25 p m	To Montgom'ry* 10 00 p m
To Akron and	
3 45 p m	Columbus* 6 45 a m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

6 40 a m	To Augusta* 8 00 a m
7 55 a m	To Decatur 9 00 a m
10 15 a m	To Clarkston 12 10 p m
1 00 p m	To Augusta* 2 45 p m
2 20 p m	To Covington 6 10 p m
5 45 p m	To Augusta* 7 30 p m

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

8 25 pm	*To Charlotte 7 40 pm
12 20 pm	To Lula 4 30 pm
9 40 pm	*To Charlotte 6 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

6 50 a m	*To Starkville 8 15 am
9 00 a m	To Tallapoosa 5 00 pm
5 45 p m	To Birmingham* 9 50 pm

Daily except Sunday—†Sunday only. trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE.

—W. & A. R. R.—
following time card in effect Sunday, May 1, 1887.

NBOUND—No. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.

a	7 50 a m
alton	11 40 a m
attanooga	1 00 p m
all important stations.	

No. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.

lanta	1 40 p m
alton	5 34 p m
attanooga	7 05 p m

ME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.

lanta	3 45 p m
arietta	6 59 p m

all way stations and by signals.

ARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

lanta	4 40 p m
arietta	5 39 p m

all way stations and by signals.

No. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.

lanta	11 00 p m
attanooga	4 37 a m

KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.

lanta	5 50 p m
arietta	9 53 p m
attanooga	11 35 p m

all important stations when signaled.

LTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

lanta	6 25 a m
attanooga	8 00 a m

OUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

parlor cars, daily, Atlanta to Nashville

change.

either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman and sleeping cars, daily, Jacksonville without change, and first-class coach, sville to Chattanooga without change extra charge.

ns sold to Rome.

s Pullman Palace sleeping cars Atlanta ga, open for passengers at 9 00 p m.

through first-class coaches Atlanta to without change via McKenzie, and Pullcoaches Atlanta to Nashville without change.

SOUTHBOUND.—No. 4 Express—Daily.

ve Chattanooga	8 05 a m
Dalton	9 47 a m
Atlanta	1 44 p m

all important way stations.

No. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.

attanooga	1 15 p m
lanta	6 35 p m

No. 20 EXPRESS—DAILY.

attanooga	1 30 a m
lanta	6 30 a m

all important way stations.

No. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.

attanooga	9 05 p m
lanta	2 25 a m

ME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.

lanta	7 55 a m
arietta	11 05 a m

all way stations and by signals.

ARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

arietta	7 00 a m
lanta	8 00 a m

LTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

attanooga	5 25 p m
lton	7 10 p m

OUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

s either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman ffet and sleeping cars, daily, Cincinnati to lle without change, and first-class coach, ttanooga to Jacksonville without change ut extra charge.

s Pullman Palace cars Chattanooga to

s Pullman sleeper Nashville to Atlanta gh day coach Little Rock to Atlanta without

parlor cars, daily, Nashville to Atlanta.

ns solid to Atlanta.

NDERSON, JOS. M. BROWN,
perintendent. Gen'l Pass Agent.
LTON ANGIER,
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent.

& CARROLLTON RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Rome, Ga., December 26, 1886.
TIME TABLE No. 8.

effect Sunday, December 26, 1886. Trains as follows until further notice.

South Bound.	Daily. No. 1.	Daily. No. 3.
	7 00 am	3 00 pm
	7 05 am	3 05 pm
	7 16 am	3 16 pm
	7 27 am	3 27 pm
	7 41 am	3 41 pm
	7 52 am	3 52 pm
	8 00 am	4 00 pm
	8 05 am	4 05 pm
	8 18 am	4 18 pm
	8 40 am	4 40 pm

North Bound.	Daily. No. 2.	Daily. No. 4.
	9 26 am	5 20 pm
	9 38 am	5 38 pm
	9 51 am	5 51 pm
	9 56 am	5 56 pm
	10 04 am	6 04 pm
	10 11 am	6 11 pm
	10 23 am	6 23 pm
	10 36 am	6 36 pm
	10 47 am	6 47 pm
	11 00 am	7 00 pm

ing with the E. & W. R. R. of Alabama at on also with the Rome Railroad, and the G. R. R. at Rome.

LIAMSON, F. H. HARRIS,
President. Acting Supt.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 1, 1887.
EM OF BRADFIELD & WARE HAS THIS been dissolved by mutual consent. W. R. continue the Drug business at the old o. 26 Whitehall street. He assumes all and will receive all amounts due the firm.
J. H. BRADFIELD.
W. R. WARE.

's' Furnishing Goods

entire stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods st be closed out to make room for the rapidly increasing demands of our

hant Tailoring Business.

grams in first-class goods can be secured.

ENNY & JONES,
13 Whitehall Street.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1887. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PROSTRATED BY HEAT.

Fatal Cases of Sunstroke Yesterday.

HUNDREDS OF BABIES DIE IN CHICAGO

And From Other Cities Comes News of Terrible Suffering From the Extreme Heat—Several Storms.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The sickle of the sun cut a wide swath in the population of Chicago last week, and yesterday it had its victims in every grade of society and left them in every part of the city. The welcome breeze that sprang up last evening saved many lives, but many a sufferer was past all help and the night and morning added to the death list. Twenty deaths from sunstroke were reported yesterday and as many more this morning, and 263 babies less than a year old fell sick and died from heat. There were about one hundred and thirty-five deaths altogether reported up to noon, and only half of the day was over. The weather was muggy and the air heavy this morning, but a breeze was still blowing. Thermometers in various parts of the city are ranging between 85 and 90 degrees.

THE RECORD IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The thermometer today beat all previous records for the month of July since the establishment of the signal service, by climbing up to a maximum of 102°, and the only day in any month since the weather bureau's establishment, in which a higher temperature than today was recorded was the 7th of September, 1881, when the mercury reached 104°. There were fifteen or more cases of prostration, and five of these are known to have resulted fatally. A shower of rain in the afternoon cooled the atmosphere considerably. One noticeable feature of the heat for the past few days has been the hot parching winds that swept like sirrocos through the city in the middle of the day.

106° IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., July 18.—The heated term continued throughout yesterday and today with increased vigor, the temperature rising several degrees above previous reports telegraphed. Telephonic inquiries, at 3 p. m., today showed that in all quarters of the city the mercury ranged at that hour between 100 and 106° in the shade. The effect of this prolonged term of heat on man and beast has been very severe. There has been quite a number of prostrations from heat in the past two days, six resulting fatally.

Several industries employing large numbers of operatives suspended work today, owing to the extreme heat. Workmen on the new city hall stopped work at noon. A number of horses, a majority of them belonging to street car lines, succumbed. There are no indications this evening of any change.

FT. MONROE, July 18.—Alfred Haberly, a baker at Hygeia, died yesterday. Mrs. Garrett, of Tarboro, N. C., visiting Mrs. Booker, at Hampton; Mrs. Guy and Mrs. Ost, old citizens of Hampton, died today from the effects of the heat.

GREAT MORTALITY IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—There were reported up to midnight forty-eight cases of sunstroke in the city yesterday, of which eighteen were fatal, and at midnight there were numerous additional calls for patrol wagons for new cases. Mercury on the streets during most of the day ranged from 100 to 104, and the air was very still.

At noon 97°; eleven prostrations, six deaths.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Good breeze and a slight drop in temperature made life more endurable today, although the death rate is the largest known in years. The mercury at 7 o'clock this morning registered 83° and at 1 o'clock this afternoon rising with 94° in the shade. At the same hour yesterday it registered 100°. Seventeen sudden deaths from heat have been reported to the coroner up to noon and nearly twice as many persons prostrated who will recover. Nearly all factories and mills temporarily suspended operations during the heat of the day.

HAIL STORM IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—A severe thunder storm, accompanied by rain and hail, visited this city and vicinity late this afternoon. Within a few minutes the streets were flooded in every direction, and the hail was so severe that pedestrians sought the nearest shelter. The day had been oppressively warm and the hail had the effect to cool the temperature. During the storm signs and awnings were blown away, but no personal damage was done.

HOT IN NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, July 18.—During the forenoon the heat in this city was the hottest of the season. Shortly before 1 o'clock p. m., a terrific lightning bolt descended in the center of the city. Telephone and other electric instruments were burned out and several citizens were prostrated. The house of Edward Luddington, at Oyster Point, was demolished.

A FEW CASUALTIES IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18.—This was the hottest day this summer, the thermometer registering 103½° at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Three white and one colored man were overcome by heat, but were not dangerously affected. The city is crowded with excursionists, 1,900 persons accompanying the excursion for the benefit of the order of Railroad Conductors.

RALEIGH ROASTED.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18.—The mercury reached 104 here today a little after 4 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. Chew Manly was prostrated by heat, with probably fatal results. Colonel Ed. Graham Haywood, a prominent lawyer here, died suddenly this evening.

FOURTEEN SUNSTROKES IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 18.—Fourteen cases of sunstroke reported yesterday, eight of which were fatal.

DEATHS FROM HEAT IN COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 18.—[Special.]—The mercury today again went over 101 degrees in the shade. In the city today there have been four deaths caused by heat and three cases of prostration which have not yet proved fatal.

H. N. Emlyn, editor of the Columbia Record, had his brain attacked by heat and died in 30 minutes.

The Heat in Georgia.

COLUMBUS, July 18.—Yesterday was probably the hottest day of the year. The heat was so intense that it was impossible to be comfortable. Peter Devote, the sexton of the First Baptist church, was overcome by heat and had to be taken home. It has been equally as warm today, but an occasional breeze has lessened the horrors of the heat.

SPARTA, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—During the middle of the day on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and today, the thermometer stood generally 98 in the shade, though in one place today it went up to 104 and in several others to 102.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—One hundred and three in the shade is the size of Milledgeville's heat today. Carpenters and brick layers were made unconscious by the intense heat, but no fatalities are reported.

AUGUSTA, July 18.—The weather is simply unbearable here, and at noon today the thermometer in the signal office registered 103½ and the heat has been so intense that quite a number of street car and draught horses were prostrated and two died from the effects of heat. There were eight funerals yesterday and five today in the white cemetery alone, only about two of these, however, are traceable directly to the heat.

THE HOTTEST YET.

Yesterday the Hottest Day of the Year So Far.

The thermometer on yesterday scored its highest point this season, indicating at Jacob's drug store yesterday at 2:30 p. m., 96 degrees. In various parts of the city the mercury indicated a much higher degree of temperature, in several places going over a hundred, but the highest point reached where the conditions were fair and impartial was 96.

At 8 o'clock the mercury stood 90, at 9 o'clock 92, at 10 o'clock 93, at 11 o'clock 94, at 12:30 o'clock 95, at 2:30 p. m., it registered 96, and at 3 o'clock p. m., it fell to 89, and at 6 o'clock p. m., was down to 84. This was due to the thunder storm that came up about 3 o'clock, which lasted for over an hour, the rain being accompanied by an intensely brilliant display of lightning. The rain cooled the atmosphere materially and the last part of the afternoon was very pleasant compared to the morning. After six, however, the mercury began to rise again, and at 9:30 p. m., registered 89, having gained 4 degrees. It appeared to remain stationary at that figure.

The morning was the hottest temperature the city has yet had, and the day would have been intolerable had it not been for the rain. No casualities were reported.

Lightning struck J. C. Fuller's house on Gullatt street and shattered it badly.

One of the large French plate glass in McConnell & James's store was broken by the lightning.

RUINED BY THE STORM.

House Struck by Lightning and Consumed—Fields Washed.

READING, Pa., July 18.—Telephone and telegraph wires having been prostrated the particulars of the damage done in this vicinity by the storm of Sunday were not received until this afternoon. At Temple, in this county, Edward Medlar's barn was struck by lightning and consumed: loss, $3,000. At Yocum's forge David Herseay's barn and crops of a 150 acre farm were destroyed; loss, $4,000. At Pensburg, Michael Goettle's barn was struck by lightning and Goettle and his horse killed. Henry Fox's barn at the same place was consumed with contents; loss, $4,000. The house of county commissioners Frank and Jacob Richards were struck, but saved after considerable damage. Many fields were washed out. Total loss in the district, $30,000.

IN SECRET SESSION.

Meeting of Central Railroad Directors in New York.

NEW YORK, July 18.—[Special.]—The Central railroad directors were in secret session here nearly all of today, and meet again tomorrow. They are exceedingly close-mouthed, declining even to intimate the nature of their proceedings. It is said on good authority, however, that they have had under consideration important matters with reference to the Georgia investment company, which has been formed with the Central stock, which was pooled last winter in the interest of General Alexander's election, as basis for capitalization. The programme has sufficiently leaked out to make it appear that under its operation the owners of the Central, who are in the pool, will probably realize over 150 for their stock, but it does not yet appear how outside stockholders are to be benefitted, unless the Central directors, who are not members of the pool, induce those who are to let all stockholders come in and fare alike. In that event the Central will boom to figures which it has never heretofore approached.

THE RUNGE FAILURE.

A Published Statement Denied by the Firm.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 18—There is not a word of truth in the statement eminating from Houston that Julius Runge had drawn upon the First National bank of this city during the past week or more to the extent of $600,000 or $800,000. The bank is perfecsly solvent and this morning publishes a denial of the above statement in the News and says it is prepared to meet all demands on call. There are no new developments in reference to the assignment of the firm of Kaufman & Runge, and none are expected until the arrival of Julius Runge, who is now en route to his home from New York. He is expected to arrive Tuesday.

GALVESTON, July 18.—The firm of Kaufman & Runge have made a complete transfer of all their realty, buildings, stock of goods, wares, merchandise and all appliances thereto to Mrs. Clara Kaufman, of Bremen, Germany, making a total of $253,000, to secure her claim against the firm for that amount. Julius Runge, the junior member of the firm, arrived home from New York this morning, but was inaccessible. It is authoritatively stated, however, that a full and complete statement of the firm's condition will be made in a few days. It is thought that the house will be able to liquidate its losses in full. Owing to the fact of Mr. Runge being president of the First National bank and director of the Island City Savings bank, it was predicted that a run would be made this morning on these depositories. This did not occur, however, being assured that neither bank was involved to the extent of a dollar in Runge's failure. The excitement occasioned by the failure has subsided.

LODGED IN JAIL.

Jack Griffin, a Horse Trainer, Given Up by His Bondsmen.

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 18.—[Special.]—Jack Griffin, the horse trainer, who failed to show up for trial when his case was called last week, and whose arrival was telegraphed THE CONSTITUTION yesterday, was arrested by Sheriff Gilreath to-day at the instance of his bondsmen and now lingers safely in jail.

W. G. Heath, his employer, had an amount on deposit to cover his bond, but as Heath's horses had been attached during his absence to liquidate a debt of $725, Griffin's arrest was necessary to secure payment. Heath caused a general impression to exist on his arrival here sometime ago, that he was wealthy and a man of leisure. This was confirmed from the fact of his having four fine race horses resting here and being a very agreeable person in his manners, he made a good many friends. This confidence has been lessened, however, by the way he has acted of late in not having Griffin appear for trial and remaining silent as to his debts. It is thought that these things will materially affect Griffin when his case comes up for trial.

COUNTING THE CASH.

It Pans Out All Right So Far—Everything Counted But the Gold.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The count of cash and securities in the treasurer's office, which began May 23d, will probably be concluded this week, as only the gold coin remains to be counted. Funds on hand amount to $95,500,000, of which $61,500,000 was in standard silver dollars, $25,000,000 in gold coin, $2,000,000 in fractional silver coin and the balance in notes and certificates. In examining the silver vaults several bags containing standard dollars were found to be short two or three pieces each. These were gradually recovered, however, as the count progressed, until all was found. So far as known not a single penny's deficiency has yet been found.

He Had Too Many Wives.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 18.—[Special.] About ten days ago a railroad brakeman named W. A. Fuller married a blushing young widow in this city. Last Thursday night he hit her on the head with a trunk and tried to stab her with a knife. He was arrested for assault with intent to murder, to which charge he pleaded guilty. Today his wife had him arrested for bigamy after his first arrest. A Hayner, Ala., correspondent of the Age wrote that Fuller had a wife living in that county and that there were several indictments of various offenses against him in that county. His last wife promptly had him arrested and the case will be tried next week. Fuller's last wife was divorced from her former husband in May last.

A New Way to Prohibit.

MARION, Ind., July 18.—A building occupied by Ira J. Smith, as a saloon, which he just opened up in the town of Fairmount, was completely destroyed by dynamite last night. Several adjoining buildings were also ruined. This high-handed act was the result of a determination on the part of the people of Fairmount to exclude the liquor traffic from the town. It has a Quaker population, and no saloons have ever been started. Loss about $6,000.

A HEARTY HANDSHAKE

Given By the President to the People Who Meet Him,

AND A SMILE FROM MRS. CLEVELAND.

A Grand Ovation to the President's Party as They Go Through New York State—Details of the Trip.

UTICA, N. Y., July 18.—The presidential party reached Utica from Forestport in General Priest's private coach at 9:45 a. m. Secretary Fairchild and wife accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. Superintendent Priest took charge of the train on the Central road as far as Canastota. No. 475 locomotive, named after the general, with Engineer Jacobs in charge, drew the party out of this station at 9:56 a. m. As the connecting train for Canenovia will not leave Canastota until 11:30, the special train will be run at a moderate rate of speed, slowing up at Oriskany and Rome, stopping possibly at Oneida. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland look quite well. The night and morning have been most exhausting. A heavy rain fell at intervals, but this added to the discomfort rather than cooled the atmosphere.

At 10:30 a. m. the president's party passed through the city of Rome. It was not generally known at what time they would arrive, consequently not over 150 people were at the depot. These flocked to the track, and watched the special train as she made her way slowly along. President Cleveland was on the rear platform of the single car which the engine drew, in full view of the people. As the car reached the depot he doffed his hat and bowed gracefully twice to the admiring crowd. The car ran very slowly, but did not stop. Mrs. Cleveland and Secretary Fairchild were standing just within the door and smiled in appreciation of remarks that were made by ladies who were trying to get a full glance at the fair face. Mrs. Fairchild sat on the left side of the car near a back window and looked considerably worn and tired, as did the whole party. They were only visible for a short time before the train passed out of sight, bearing its illustrious passengers on their westward journey to the home of the president's youth. The president and party passed through Oneida at 10:32. Long before the train arrived a large crowd collected in front of the Allen house, awaiting his arrival. Oneida battety fired two minute guns as the president and party left Utica, which resulted in filling all the available space in front of the hotel.

The president's car drew up just as the 10:37 train was passing out. A crowd surged around the rear end of the car and greeted the president with loud cheers as he and his wife appeared on the back platform. Mr. Cleveland had a pleasant smile and a hearty grasp for all within reach, while Mrs. Cleveland stood in the door and smiled and nodded pleasantly to the ladies. Just before the train started an old lady, who was trying vainly to get to the president was noticed by him.

"Let that old lady come up," he said to several men who were standing in her way. The old lady's face was flushed with pleasure at his kindness and she shook his hand heartily. The president and his party was again enthusiastically cheered as the car moved on.

CANASTOTA, N. Y., July 18.—The special train with the presidential party arrived at Canastota at 11 o'clock. Two thousand people had gathered and were awaiting the distinguished party at the depot. This and other buildings were profusely decorated with bunting. When the train came to a standstill, Postmaster Bartow introduced Mr. Cleveland to the people and an informal reception for the next 15 minutes was held, five hundred people shaking hands with the president. Mrs. Cleveland was standing in the doorway of the car acknowledging the salutations of the crowd. At 11:15 the train left on the E. C. and N. for Casenovia.

CASENOVIA, N. Y., July 18.—The presidential party reached here at 11:36 a. m. No special incident occurred on the ride of twelve miles from Canastota. The reception was hearty. A procession was formed and escorted the party to Mrs. Lincklaen's residence, which is also the summer home of Secretary Fairchild, her son-in-law. The town was everywhere gaily decorated with national colors. The place never before saw such crowds of people.

At 3 p. m. the president and Mrs. Cleveland received the trustees of the village and a few friends. At 4 o'clock a general reception began at Lincklaen mansion. The attendance was large and represented the immediate locality, adjacent towns and the city of Syracuse, from which place special trains came. Volunteers from Knowlton post Grand Army of the Republic acted as ushers.

CASENOVIA, N. Y., July 18.—The president and Mrs. Cleveland's reception in Casenovia is acknowledged by both as far beyond what they expected. During the two hours that the public reception lasted at the mansion of Lincklaen, more than 4,000 persons shook hands with them. The throng included people of every degree and age. Every one received a firm shake of the hand from the president and a smile from Mrs. Cleveland. The president and Mrs. Cleveland stood in the main hall and the people passed through the house. Before the doors were opened to the general public, Casenovia's leading citizens paid their respects to the president and his wife.

They were followed by members of Knowlton Post Grand Army of the Republic, in a body, who were very cordially received. As soon as the general public began to enter a committee of members of Knowlton Post took charge of the proceedings in the house, assisting Sheriff Underwood and a corps of deputies with a squad of officers from Syracuse, who had some trouble in maintaining order as every one seemed to have an idea that he must be first. There were persons present from the adjoining counties of Oneida, Chenango, Oswego, and Onandaga. Syracuse was largely represented by prominent democrats and their wives.

Just before the reception began Mrs. Cleveland was presented with a solid oaken box, silver-mounted, containing a teacup and saucer of a breakfast set used by George Washington. The box was made from the wood of the white oak tree under which the first settler of Casenovia pitched his tent. The gift was from Miss Lizzie Murray Ledyard.

Mrs. Cleveland wore a light blue silk dress, with a white mulle overdress, embroidered in blue. Her hair was dressed pompadour-front, with three puffs. The crowd passed through the house at the rate of 30 a minute, and many of the callers were presented by name. The president and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, dined with Mrs. Lincklean at 7:30 p. m., and at 8:30 p. m., were driven to the Owayhena boat club house on the shore of the lakes, where they witnessed a pyrotechnic display and illuminations, which were on a grand scale and were thoroughly enjoyed by the presidential party. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will spend the night at the house of Mr. S. T. Fairchild, father of the secretary. They will go by carriage in the morning to Fayetteville, the president's former home, where a reception will be arranged.

SHARP'S CELL.

The Old Man Complains of the Extreme Heat—A Legal Argument Postponed.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Argument in order to show cause why a permanent stay of the execution of the sentence of Jacob Sharp should not be granted, has been postponed by consent until next Friday. Jacob Sharp was more restless last night than any night since his incarceration in Ludlow street jail. He slept very little and frequently complained of the heat. During the night he became very uneasy, and Warden Keating was summoned and carried him to his chair and fanned him.

Shot By a Constable.

CHARLESTON, July 18.—Cage Gillen, colored, in attempting to shoot a colored constable today at Ridgeland, was shot and killed.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A BOY.

Shackled With Irons and Put on Half Rations.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—A local paper says: Robert G. Ferguson, aged twelve years, of LaGrange, Ill., who has been confined in the "Christian Home," Humboldt park, for some time was found on the street yesterday with iron shackles on his feet. He tells the following story:

"There were at the "Home" five other boys besides himself. They were fed on potatoes and water, and each boy receiving a certain allowance three times a day, provided that he had not been unruly. Robert said he stood the treatment a few days, and then escaped and trudged home. His father at once sent him back. On his arrival Rev. Mr. Arnold, who is in charge of the place, chained him in an upstairs room and put him on half rations. He was kept there a few days and was then released on promising good behavior. That night he once more started for LaGrange, but was caught and again chained in a room. This time he was kept in shackles ten days. Yesterday while Arnold was at church, Robert, with the assistance of other boys, escaped to the street where he was found. Just as the boy finished telling his story, Arnold walked into the station to claim the boy. He admitted that part of the boy's statement was true, and said he only acted in kindness. He was arrested.

A RIDE TO DEATH.

Three Men Killed on a Wild Car on an Inclined Plane.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—An accident is reported as having occurred near Owen township, in Indiana, twenty miles from Jeffersonville, last Saturday, by which three men were killed and another badly injured. A large force has been employed on the fruit farm of Angus Dean gathering peaches. The principal orchard is situated on a high bluff over the river, and a heavy car was rigged up on an inclined plane to convey fruit to the car below. This car was heavily loaded and four men took a seat on it to assist in unloading at the bottom. The car started, and when about a quarter way down the ropes which held it back broke. The car being freed dashed down the hill at terrific speed, and striking a bump at the bottom was overturned and dashed to pieces. One of the men jumped off, and striking on his head broke his neck, dying almost instantly. The other three were frightfully crushed and two have since died, the other being in a dangerous condition. Only meagre particulars of the affair have reached this city, and the names of those who were killed have not been learned. There is no telegraph station near the place.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS

Of the Horrible Accident at St. Thomas, Ontario.

ST. THOMAS, July 18.—The remains of all the victims of the recent railroad disaster here have been identified, the remains of Mrs. Smithes and child were taken to Toronto on Sunday, and the remains of Mrs. John Saynes and her three children removed to London Saturday. The funeral of five other victims took place here yesterday, and were largely attended. Physicians in charge of the injured report that they are all doing well except Mrs. Zeal, whose condition is very critical. It is now known that from 150 to 200 persons were injured by the explosion. Physicians' offices and apothecaries' shops are still crowded with patients, and many persons seen on the streets have their heads, neck or hands bandaged. The extreme hot weather of yesterday tended to increase the suffering of the injured, but the cool weather of today brought them much needed relief.

LYNCHING IN NEBRASKA.

A Farmer Swung From a Bridge For Murdering His Neighbor.

NELSON, Neb., July 18.—A farmer named Coonerad, who was being held in jail here for the murder, on Thursday last, of another farmer named Henry Sallen, was taken out by 100 men yesterday and hanged on a bridge near the city. Sallen had just sold a load of hogs for $50, and Coonerad saw him draw the money. He asked Sallen if he could ride out home with him. Sallen consented, and the two men left together. Two hours later Sallen's body was found lying by the roadside, about two miles west of town. Suspicion at once fell on Coonerad. The sheriff, accompanied by a number of citizens, went to the house, where they found him in a clean suit of clothes, while, at the back of the house, his wife was discovered washing blood out of a shirt. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Coonerad had died at the hands of parties to the jury unknown. Mrs. Sallen, who was in a delicate condition at the time of her husband's murder, has died from the effects of the shock.

TIED TO A STAKE

Until the Sun Killed Him—A Stepfather's Awful Crime.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 18.—News of a most inhuman murder comes from Riverside, Ark. It seems that a man living near that place had a step-son, five years old, whom he greatly disliked. He was known to treat him cruelly, beating him in a terrible manner, once putting one of the little fellow's eyes out, while whipping him. A few days ago he beat the child in a horrible manner, then tied him by the wrists to a stake in the hot sun, without food or water until he died. Just how long the child was there is not known, but the cords at his wrists had cut in two, and the flesh and wounds were filled with worms. The fiend, finding his victim was dead, armed himself and took to the woods. The child's mother seems indifferent over the affair.

KEROSENE EXPLOSION.

Two Ladies Burned to Death by Starting a Fire With Oil.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Mrs. James Smith, of Four Mile Run, was fatally burned, and her husband and sister-in-law, Amie Smith, quite seriously injured last evening by an explosion of a can of kerosene. Mrs. Smith attempted to start a fire in a stove with the oil, and the flames communicating to the can caused an explosion. The burning liquid was scattered over the two women, setting fire to their clothing. Mr. Smith came to their rescue, but before the flames were extinguished, his wife was burned so badly that she will die, and Miss Amie had sustained painful injuries. Mr. Smith had both arms and face badly scratched in his efforts to save the women. This makes the sixth oil can fatality in this vicinity in forty-eight hours.

A Negro Child to Be Hanged.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 18—[Special.]—Oxeye Cherry, an eleven-year-old colored girl of Barnwell, has been convicted of the murder of her little white charge, and was sentenced to be hanged in September. The young criminal was hired out by her parents to nurse a white baby. The work was distasteful to her and she administered a dose of concentrated lye.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

Scores by Innings—Batteries and Base Hits Notes.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	3	2	1	0	0	2	3	1	—12
Detroit	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Philadelphia, 19; Detroit, 10. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 6. Batteries—Casey and McGuire; Wiedman and Briody.

AT BOSTON.

No game on account of rain.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	*	—4

Base hits—Washington, 7; Pittsburg 10. Errors, Washington, 4; Pittsburg 1. Batteries—Gilmore and Mack, Morris and Carroll.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	*	—6

Base hits—New York, 6; Chicago, 14. Errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 5. Batteries — Baldwin and Darling, Keefe and Brown.

NEW YORK.

Metropolitan	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—5
Cleveland	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—5

Base hits—Metropolitans, 19; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Metropolitans, 5; Cleveland, 2.

"DON'T SPEAK TO ME."

Breach of Privilege in the House of Commons.

ONE MEMBER INSULTED BY ANOTHER.

The Matter Brought Before the House—Much Ado About Nothing—News From All Parts of Europe.

LONDON, July 18.—Walter Hume Long, conservative member of parliament for the Devizes division of Wilkshire, called the attention of the house of commons this afternoon to a breach of privilege committed on Friday last, in the lobby, by Dr. Charles Kearns Dean Tanner, a Parnellite member for Middle Cork, in calling him (Mr. Long) a "d—d snob." Continuing Mr. Long said he had, by letter, warned Dr. Tanner of his determination to bring the matter before the house. Notwithstanding this, Dr. Tanner was now absent, although he had full knowledge that his presence was required to defend himself. The facts of the case were Mr. Long, having heard that Dr. Tanner had complained that his vote had not been recorded in a certain division, and, meeting him in the lobby, asked him what was the matter and if anything was going wrong in the record of the division.

Dr. Tanner replied: "You're tory, aren't you? I wish to God then you wouldn't speak to me. I have told you d—d tories never to speak to me. [Irish cheers.] Talk to your own d—d lot." Mr. Long answered: "I wasn't aware that you didn't wish to be spoken to." Dr. Tanner continued: "Keep you d—d tongue in your mouth. Don't make a blasted fool of yourself." [Laughter by Parnellites.] As Long was hurrying away, Dr. Tanner called out: "There goes a d—d snob."

Mr. Long, after giving this history of the incident, said he would have passed over the affair with contempt, but as it occurred within the precincts of the house and in the presence of several members, he felt it to be his duty to bring the whole matter before the house.

Mr. W. H. Smith, government leader, said that in view of the necessity to maintain decorum, he would move that in consequence of his disorderly words, Dr. Tanner be suspended for a month.

Mr. Sexton said he considered such a proceeding scarcely less disgraceful than the language complained of. Dr. Tanner had frequently requested conservative members not to address him. Mr. Long would have acted wisely if he had not spoken to Dr. Tanner at the time the doctor was excited over his exclusion from the division. The incident didn't deserve the treatment it was accorded, and Dr. Tanner did not deserve the severe penalty proposed. As to his absence, he was in Ireland keeping a public engagement. He would meet the accusation any day appointed for him to do so. Mr. Sexton moved to adjourn the debate until a time when Dr. Tanner should be present.

Mr. Smith reminded the house that no request for delay, nor any apology had been offered by Dr. Tanner. He had had ample notice that his conduct was to be brought before the house.

Mr. Parnell submitted that there was no precedent for suspending a member for a month without giving him a chance to be heard to repel charges brought against him.

Mr. Gladstone said he thought that the proposed punishment for the offense, supported by ex parte evidence only, was disproportioned to what was usually administered.

Mr. Smith, after hearing Mr. Gladstone, said he would not press his motion, and instead would propose that Dr. Tanner should attend on Thursday next. Agreed to.

In the house of lords today the crimes bill was read the third time.

BOULANGER'S LETTER.

A Publication that has Caused Excitement in France.

PARIS, July 18.—M. Laner, member of the chamber of deputies, to whom General Boulanger wrote the letter which has caused so much talk the past two or three days, is the man who

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will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

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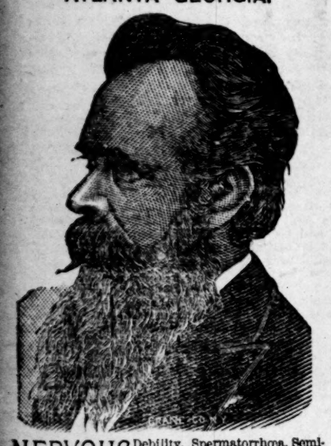

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THE METHODISTS.

The North Atlanta Conference at Canton.

THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE MEETING.

Repores on Sunday-School Work—Family Prayer a Duty—Delegates to the North Georgia Conference.

CANTON, Ga., July 19.—[Special.]—Rev. M. H. Dillard, pastor of Merritts church, was secretary of the North Atlanta District conference and not W. H. Hilliard, as the typo made it read in the account of the conference published last Saturday. Mr. Dillard makes one of the best of secretaries and is the jolliest of fellows.

On Friday morning last Rev. M. H. Edwards, president of the Young Harris institute, situated in Towns county, north of the Blue Ridge, made a most interesting speech and appeal to the conference in behalf of his school. His remarks were also ably supplemented by General Phillips and Rev. G. E. Bonner. A collection was taken up for his school, which resulted in raising $84.

Rev. H. P. Meyers, agent for Georgia of the American Bible society was introduced and spoke of the great necessity of the people supporting the society as they should, and especially of the members of the North Georgia conference fulfilling the pledge they signed at the last conference. A collection was taken up, which resulted very encouragingly.

The day's business session was devoted to reports from the different works concerning their financial mission and Sunday-school work. The reports were all very gratifying and it is evident from them, that the entire district is in a pretty fair financial condition and will go up to the general conference next December with a report that all assessments and mission and church collection are paid in full and indeed some will more than pay out. The first church of Atlanta reported that they owed nothing now—that is, no current expenses—and that all debts were paid monthly and as promptly as any bank. This church, this year, pays the presiding elder $535, and their pastor $2,500, besides a parsonage furnished. The expenses of this church for music, janitor, coal and lights added to the conference and church assessments, amounted to $15,000 per year and is always paid. Its missionary assessment is $1,300, but $2,000 is already subscribed. The church is loyal to Methodism, and is always helping other churches, and the ladies are ever doing acts of charity which requires much money and they always get it. The Sunday-school interest was shown to be growing and in a lively state, doing much good and strengthening and building up the churches and communities in which they are located, and, as a resolution expressed it, "they are prosperous, interest great, work increasing, and the number of workers being constantly added to."

The Friday morning devotional services was conducted by Rev. M. H. Dillard, of Atlanta, who said many good things and impressed his hearers very favorably. Thursday morning devotional service was lead by Rev. G. E. Bonner, of Douglasville. Both these preachers are earnest, interesting speakers.

Friday at eleven o'clock, Rev. H. J. Adams, of Edgewood, preached one of his deepest sermons, full of thought and much to think over and act upon for days to come. Mr. Adams is a fine preacher and enjoys the confidence, esteem and love of all who know him. At night Rev. G. E. Bonner preached a most interesting and effective sermon which touched the hearts, minds and consciences of his hearers and made them to feel the load of sin under which they were laboring. His remarks were pointed and well received, as evinced by the number who came to the altar for prayer.

Saturday morning devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. E. H. Wood, of Villa Rica. Mr. Wood is one of three or four members of the conference here who holds to the "second blessing" doctrine, and his efforts as a preacher and Christian are in a measure crowned with great success. This day's business session was devoted to reports of committees, resolutions, elections, etc., looking to a close of the district conference.

The election of four delegates to the next annual meeting of the North Georgia conference, to assemble in Marietta December 7th, next, was gone into and the first ballot resulted as follows: W. S. Thomson, 30; D. W. Dobbs, 30; A. M. Reinhardt, 23; and numbers of other scattering votes. Forty-four votes in all were cast, and 23 was necessary to elect; hence only three receiving as many as 23 votes and another ballot was necessary. The second ballot resulted in the election of Rev. J. H. Johnson, of Cherokee circuit. D. W. Dobbs is of the Canton and Little River circuit, and Messrs. Thomson and Reinhardt of Atlanta. The alternates elected were Dr. A. J. Bell and W. A. Floyd, Atlanta; General William Phillips, Marietta; and Rev. W. J. Johnson, Canton and Little river. Villa Rica was selected as the next place of meeting for the North Atlanta district conference, which will be held some time next year. Rev. C. M. Ledbetter, president of Walesca high school, was introduced and spoke of his school and the good it had and was doing.

Following is report of general committee as adopted by sections:

"Your committee beg leave to report on the information submitted through the pastors and lay members at this conference, that while the spiritual condition of many of the charge is exceedingly gratifying, yet in others, measured by the rule of duty as to ministerial support, the circulation of our church papers, family prayer and attendance upon a social worship, the spiritual condition of some churches is cause for anxiety solicitude, and in this connection we submit that while this condition of affairs is, in some measure and in some of the charges, largely attributable to the needless and unfortunate location of some of the places of worship, yet it is evident that the underlying cause is a want of proper appreciation of the claim, demand and requirements of the Gospel, and of the obligations which membership in our church imposes. As the minutes of your secretary are very full as to particulars, we simply refer to them without incorporating such particulars in this report. We note with pleasure the increased and increasing interest shown in, and the attendance upon, class meeting; also the great and growing interest manifested in the Sunday-school cause, which is generally prosperous. That the sense of the conference may be obtained, we offer for your consideration the following resolutions, which the state of the church seems to make pertinent and proper, and which we recommend for adoption:

"Resolved 1. That family prayer is a duty which no head of a family can safely neglect, and we will for ourselves not only faithfully discharge this duty, but will do all in our power to get others to observe it.

"Resolved 2. That the vows of membership as to attending upon the ordinances of the church and supporting its institutions impose a sacred and solemn obligation that can not be disregarded without imperiling the soul, and that, for the future, we will have regard to that obligation, and will endeavor to impress its binding force upon the entire membership of our respective societies.

"Resolved 3. That systematic means of supporting the institutions of the churches being enjoined by the word of God, it is the duty of every member of the church to observe that injunction; and inasmuch as the discipline provides a plan which not only commends itself, but has been shown by its practical workings in many of the charges to be highly efficient, we will each and all favor that plan and seek to secure its adoption in every charge.

"Resolved 4. That the office bearers of the church should be Godly men, who love the church and have a zeal for God and his cause, and that it is the duty of the preacher in charge, in making his nominations, to disregard all other considerations but the glory of God and the good of the church, and to make nominations of such only as the discipline points out as most suitable; and, further, that it is the duty not only of the pastor, but of the judiciary of the church, to make complaint to the quarterly conference of any officer who may be direlect in duty.

"Resolved 5. That the board of stewards for every work should be organized, hold stated monthly meetings, opened with prayer, keep minutes and look well to the interest committed to their charge, having regard to their accountability to the Great Head of the Church. That it is their duty to see to it that every member in their charge is visited at least once a month on stations and once each quarter on circuits, and faithfully instructed, where needed, in the duty of supporting the ministry and the institutions of the church.

"Resolved, 6. That our church papers and literature deserve and shall have our hearty support.

"Resolved, 7. That the Disciplinary requirement as to establishing churches should be strictly complied with, and that in establishing new churches common sense baptized with the Holy Ghost should prevail over all other considerations."

On motion the Cherokee Advance, DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, and all county papers in the North Atlanta district, were requested to publish the above. A collection was also taken up to have 1,000 or more copies printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

Following the above was the report of the committee on temperance, which report was submitted and read by General Phillips and was adopted by unanimous vote, and also by everybody rising singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The report stated that

It is with profound gratitude "to Almighty God" that the manufacture and sale of intoxicants or malt liquors, wine or cider is not sanctioned or allowed by state authority within the territorial limits of the North Atlanta district. In the counties of Haralson, Carroll, Paulding, Douglas, Fulton and Cobb the sale is absolutely prohibited by law, and the law sanctioned, approved, sustained and enforced by an overwhelming public sentiment and the courts. In these counties prohibition does prohibit. In Cherokee and Pickens counties there is no prohibitory law, the question not having been submitted to a vote by the people under the local option act, but state and county license are withheld and denied. We have assurances that the good people of these counties will at no distant day avail themselves of the benefits and blessings of local option, and exercise their rights to control their own police regulations. It is a matter of especial gratification and pleasure that our capitol city, has by its great Christian heart and enlightened public sentiment overcome, resisted, controlled and suppressed this most terrible and powerful enemy of our race. Atlanta has demonstrated that virtue and Christianity is more powerful than all opposing forces combined, and, high above all else claimed, and justly for Atlanta, is her moral, educational and Christian character, under whose peaceful, happy influences all classes of people and all legitimate business is more prosperous than ever before. In the North Atlanta district, where the local option law has been adopted, the same increased prosperity and advancement is plainly visible. But our work is not finished. As our great enemy never slumbers nor sleeps, and never fails or refuses to attack and destroy the weak or the strong when in his power, so so ought every professing Christian be ever on the alert to meet every assault and vigorously enforce the law, and thus secure to our district and state entire and perfect prohibition, and to this end we pledge our best efforts.

The committee on record of quarterly conferences reported all that had been submitted as very neatly and rorrectly kept.

A resolution was offered and read by Rev. G. E. Bonner, condemning Sabbath breaking in high places, which was adopted.

Captain H. W. Newman was elected permanent recording secretary for this district conference.

A resolution of thanks to citizens of Canton, and the railroads extending courtesies to the conference was unanimously passed, and then the business session of the North Atlantic District conference closed in due form.

The eleven o'clock sermon on Saturday was delivered by Rev. W. A. Dodge, of Atlanta, who spoke on "Missions. It was pronounced by all a magnificent sermon, and as good as almost any man can preach. It was replete in argument, forcible, eloquent and convincing, and, indeed, pronounced by many a grander effort than Dr. Morrison's sermon Thursday. At night Rev. M. H. Dillard made quite an interesting and impressive discourse on Jacob's wrestle with God, taking the view and advancing the unique idea that the wrestle Jacob had was with himself in keeping back the truth from God and failing to confess the sin he committed in swindling Esau, and the deception he practiced upon his father twenty-one years before. It was a grand and appreciative effort.

On Sunday morning there was services in all the churches. Rev. W. F. Glenn, presiding elder, at the Methodist; Rev. George E. Bonner, at the Baptist, and Rev. J. J. Reese at the Baptist, colored. Mr. Glenn preached one of his characteristic sermons, pointed, logical and filled with good, deep, sound, practical ideas and truths. Mr. Bonner's sermon was a most excellent and appreciative one, and both pleased and instructed and edified his congregation. Mr. Reese is one of the hardest worked preachers in the conference, and yesterday did some of his best work, and preached a fine, but simple and easily understood, sermon. Sunday morning, after regular Sunday school, a most interesting experience meeting was engaged in, and in the afternoon a Sunday school mass meeting at which Rev. M. H. Dillard and General Phillips made real good and practical talks or addresses. At night Rev. J. S. L. Sappington preached to the colored people just such a sermon as his earnestness, zeal and love for Christ would demand of him. At the Methodist a kind of experience meeting was conducted by Rev. E. H. Wood, another preacher of earnestness and zeal, and his heart filled with the love of God and the Holy Ghost.

This ended the meeting of the North Atlanta District conference, and a more harmonious session was never held anywhere. It was characterized with love and an interest throughout by all. The P. E. and many others of experience and observation pronounced this the best district conference they ever attended. The manifestations of interest was shown by many, and the result will be shown and felt for a long while in Canton. The church here has been stirred and gives evidence of being a livelier, more earnest and zealous one. The members all expressed themselves pleased, socially, with their stay in Canton. In leaving here they carry with them the best wishes and kindest regards of all our people. If ever they want to meet here again, or if they will come individually, they will find a warmer welcome than they did this time. The meeting has been well attended throughout, although the thermometer has registered from ninety to ninety-seven degrees during the time.

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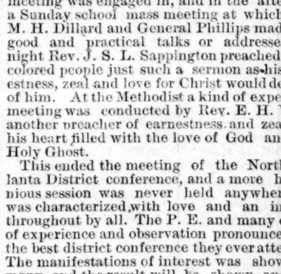

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Rooms Nos. 41 and 42 Gate City Bank Building,
Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets.
T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking Depositions in Fulton County.

A. R. WRIGHT. MAX MEYERHARDT. SEABORN WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Ga.
Collections a specialty. dhft

W. H. LAMAR J. G. ZACHRY.
LAMAR & ZACHRY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Washington, D. C. Refer by permission to A. H. Colquitt, U. S. S.; Joseph E. Brown, U. S. S.; N. J. Hammond, M. C.; C. F. Crisp, M. C.; T. M. Norwood, M. C.; J. C. Clements, M. C.; Geo. T. Barnes, M. C.; H. R. Harris, M. C.; Seaborn Reese, M. C.; A. D. Candler, M. C.; J. H. Blount, M. C.; H. G. Turner, M. C.

WM. A. HAYGOOD. E. W. MARTIN.
HAYGOOD & MARTIN,
LAWYERS,
17½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 117.

LOCHRANE & LOCHRANE,
PRACTICE LAW at Atlanta, Ga.
Office over Chamberlin & Johnson's store. 1y

ARCHITECTS.

L. B. WHEELER,
ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga.
Office 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton building, cor. Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. S. MARY HICKS,
DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Office 75¼ Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Residence Talmadge House.
Office hours—11 a. m. to 3 p. m. jan5 1y

RAILROADS.

SUMMER TRIP.

GO EAST BY THE BEE LINE, THE COOL northern route. Only line with through sleepers from Cincinnati into the city of New York. Passing over the great four track New York Central and along the banks of the Hudson river. Only sleeping car line to Boston and nine hours quickest. Ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address

J. E. REEVES,
General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, O.

Queen & Crescent Route.

QUICKEST and MOST DIRECT LINE to

CINCINNATI AND THE NORTH.

Short Line to TEXAS via. Shreveport.
S. R. JOHNSTON, Passenger Agent.
Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED interest, the first mortgage, 50 years, 6 per cent gold bonds of this company, issued for the purpose of changing the guage of the existing road to standard gauge width, and for extending the same to Atlanta and Knoxville.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on or before June 1st, proximo.

N. B.—Any existing bonds of the company will be received in payment for those now offered at the same price.

Circulars giving full information may be had on application of either of the undersigned.

JAMES U. JACKSON,
Augusta, Ga.
BOODY, McCLELLAN, & CO.,
57 Broadway, N. Y.
tu th sa

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall & 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

DEALER IN GROCERIES, CIGARS, TOBACCO and Snuff, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Boots Shoes, Leather, Guns Pistols, and Cartridges; also, such Domestic Wines as Blackberry, Elderberry, Port, Sherry, dry and sweet Catawbas, Scuppernong, Angelica, Claret and other wines. Some very rare and old wines for medical purposes.

Also on hand and to arrive in a few days 1,000 POUNDS OF TURNIPSEED, the growth of 1887—such as White and Yellow Reta Bagas, Seven Top, Purple Top, Flat Dutch, White and Yellowe Globes, Yellow Aberdeen, Chow Navit, Long French, German Sweet, Cow Horn, Hanover, Norfolk and other varieties, to all of which he invites his old and new friends to come and examine and price. satisfaction guaranteed. PETER LYNCH.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS ARE INVITED, UNTIL THE 23d INST., for the construction of a residence for W. J. VanDyke, Esq. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of C. L. Anderson, room 18, Gate City National bank building. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

July 6, 1887.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned at the office of Bruce & Morgan, architects, until Saturday, July 16th, 1887, for the erection and completion of the High school building, on Mitchell street.

The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

D. A. BEATIE, Chairman.
W. A. HEMPHILL,
E. E. RAWSON,
june30 1wk Building Committee.

OFFICE OF

VIRGINIA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,

COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING,

P. O. Drawer 218.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 30, 1887.

Tennessee Midland Railway.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE UNdersigned and endorsed on the outside of the envelope "TENDER," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Monday, the 25th of July, 1887, for the graduation, masonry, bridging, trestles and cross ties for that part of the Tennessee Midland Railway lying between Memphis, Tenn., and the Tennessee river, being about one hundred and thirty-five (135) miles in length. Profiles and specifications can be seen on and after the 15th of July at this office, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms. This company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

R. H. TEMPLE,
Chief Engineer.
til ju 25

Proposals for Construction of Public Buildings.

OFFICE OF ASS'T QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 2 PETERS ST., WEST END, ATLANTA, GA., June 27th, 1887.

Sealed proposals in triplicate subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Friday, August 5th, 1887, central time, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of all attending bidders, for the construction on the U. S. military reservation, near Atlanta, Ga., of the following described public buildings, viz:

Four (4) double sets of officers' quarters.
Two (2) double sets of N. C. O. quarters.
One (1) stable.
One (1) quartermaster's store house.
One (1) oil house.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or parts thereof, and to waive defects.

Blank proposals, plans and specifications and instructions as to bidding, terms of contract, payment, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Consfruction of Public Buildings," and addressed to the undersigned.

J. W. JACOBS,
Captain and Ass't Quartermaster. U. S. A.
june28, 29 30 & july 1 2 3 4.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

WE HAVE PURCHASED A LOT OF TWO burner oil stoves at a bankrupt sale. Price with extension top $7, will sell for $4. Also, vapor and gas cooking stoves. Thos. Kirke & Co., 57 and 59 Peachtree street. tf

BANK SAFES FOR SALE—ONE HALL'S LATest improved bankers' chest; with Hall's time lock. This bankers' chest now in use by the Southern bank, at Savannah. Also, one Mosler bankers' chest. These bankers' chests are to be replaced by Herring's, and are for sale cheap. R. J. Wiles, agent for Herring & Co., 133 West Baker st., Atlanta. Telephone 380. tf

JERSEYS FOR SALE—HEIFER CALVES AND bull calves of the best butter and milk strains. W. W. Boyd, 214 Marietta street, Box 83, Atlanta, Ga. tf

FOR SALE—MY STOCK IN THE CAPITAL City Land and Improvement company. W. P. Pattillo. sun tues dtf

PERSONAL.

SOMEBODY WILL GET A BARGAIN IN THAT splendid Marietta street store property on Thursday, 21st inst. Must be sold at your own price. Plats at our office. Leak & Lyle.

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACtion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes, which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 35c. Address The Constitution. d&wky tf

LADIES' COLUMN.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS SHOULD USE A HULL Vapor Cooking Stove this hot weather. No soot or smoke. Thos. Kirke & Co., 57 and 59 Peachtree street. tf

CHICKENS, EGGS, ETC.

LITTLE SWITZERLAND POULTRY YARDS.—High class Langshaw Wyndottes for sale at reasonable prices. J. Hurtmenz. It

LOST.

$25 REWARD FOR A SINGLE SOLITAIRE diamond ring, white stone, about 1¼ karat, low setting; lost several days ago. Finder will get the above reward by leaving same with Fred J. Silson, 55 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.

HORSE FOR SALE—GOOD, GENTLE FAMILY horse; very cheap. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co., 48 South Broad street. 2t

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH AND PATtern maker. McCombs, Taylor & Co.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER. APPLY BEfore 8 this morning at 25 North Forsyth street. Call for Camp.

WANTED—A SKILLED BRICK MASON TO build chimneys and piers for house. V. P. Sisson, 26 Broad street.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STAIRBUILDER. Address Dawson Variety Manufacturing Co., Box A., Dawson, Ga.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER. APPLY Thos. Kirke & Co., 57 and 59 Peachtree street. jul 16 tf

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD WORKER IN THE carriage business, one that can do body as well as gear work. Apply at once to W. B. Burpee, Athens, Ga. 1w

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to earn $70 per month at their own homes. A nice, light, easy and profitable business. Costly outfit of samples, a package of goods and full instructions sent for 10c. Address H. C. Rowell & Co., Rutland, Vt. 6t

6 FIRST CLASS CANVASSERS WANTED AT once. For full particulars, write to Piedmont Publishing House, Atlanta, Ga. tf

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BLACKsmith. Apply to Summers & Murphy, Barnesville, Ga. sun mon tu

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO take care of a little girl four years old; one well recommended can apply 285 Washington street today and tomorrow between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made. No photo, painting, no canvassing. For full particulars, please address, at once. Crescent Art Co., 19 Central st., Boston, Mass., Box 5,170. mar6—3m

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

A MACHINIST DESIRES A POSITION AS ENGIneer to run any kind of machinery. References given. Address Engineer, office Constitution.

SITUATIONS WADTED—FEMALE.

WANTED, BY A TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE, a full graduate of W. F. Institute, Staunnton, Va. a position in college or family. Teaches advanced English, Mathematics, Latin, French, German, Elocution, and Calisthenics. Music a specialty. A good salary desired. Address Miss A. L. Stark, Culpepper Virginia. 3t

AUCTION SALES.

TUESDAY WILL BE CARRIAGE DAY AT HAYgood's, 33 Marietta street. If you want a two-horse carriage, be there. If you want a one-horse carriage, come. If you want a buggy, I'll have one for you. sun tues

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT WASHINGTON GA., 45x112 ft., with two brick stores thereon, 45x80 ft., fronting public square. One of the best stands in the best town in Georgia. Apply to Lowe & Hood. tf

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND GROUND INSIDE the corporate limits of Atlanta. Good railroad facilities. Factory building, engine, machinery, etc Suitable for a number of enterprises. Call to see or write. John M. Green, room 24 Gate City Bank building, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES,

10 ROOM HOUSE, WATER AND GAS, WITHIN two blocks of Kimball house. Harry Krouse, 2 Kimball house, Wall street.

FOR RENT—A NICE COTTAGE ON A CORNER lot, in good neighborhood. Apply to J. H. Lumpkin, Room 32, Capitol building. su tu thu

Furnished Rooms.

SEVERAL PLEASANT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, with family of four adults. Close in. Best neighborhood. 16 Capitol place, near Mitchell street.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—THAT DESIRABLE STORE, No. 33 Peachtree, is for rent; possession given September 15. M. Wiseberg, 31½ Peachtree.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NEW YORK BOARD—PARTIES VISITING New York can secure rooms and board in first-class locality, convenient to all railroads and Central park. Terms moderate. Mrs. H. Seaton 405 West Fifty-seventh st.

PARTIES VISITING NEW YOEK CAN FIND strictly first-class rooms and board. Finest location in city. Near principal hotels, theaters, etc. Terms $2 per day. $10 per week. Address Mrs. Whtte, 15 West 31st st., between 5th Avenue and and Broadway. fri sun tue

THE ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE, 143 Peachtree street, will be open for summer boarders from June 15th to September 1st. sun tue fri 4wks

FEW MORE BOARDERS CAN BE ADCOMMOdated at 42 E. Mitchell st. Telephone 790. Board and lodging first class. sun tf

LOCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.—A LADY'S HORSE TO RIDE AND drive. Must not be afraid of cars, sound, kind and gentle. Address G. W. Waring, P. O. Cement, Georgia.

WANTED—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE; PREFER combination animal; state where and when horse can be seen. Address W. P. T., Drawer 28. 2t

WANTED—TENANT FOR SIX ROOM HOUSE, No. 257 Peachtree st. Two regular boarders guaranteed. Rent $18 per month. Apply at once. A. C. Farlinger.

WANTED—A SMALL SHOW-CASE FROM TWO to two and a half feet long. Apply at Maltry's, 2 West Alabama.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOSE MARIETTA STREET STORES WILL BE sold Thursday, 21st inst., positively without reserve or protection, and it will pay you to attend the sale. Plats at our office. Leak & Lyle, 37 Marietta street.

JERSEY BULL FOR SERVICE—YANCEY'S Rioter Pogis, No. 15318. He is a son of Rubano Rioter, No. 11444, who has 96¾ per cent blood elements of May Aune, of St. Lambert. Apply to W. W. Boyd, 214 Marietta st. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITRE of the Cox hotel, Covington, Ga. Covington is the best point for a hotel in the state. Sickness is my only reason for selling. For particulars, address Dr. T. N. Pitts. jus 1m

ONE DAY'S WO

In the Legislature of the State of Georgia.

MORE ABOUT THE STATE ROA

Important Local Legislation—The Work of Both Houses—What Committees are Doing.

Yesterday was a busy day with t ture. The members of the house d greater portion of their time to the of the bill amending the charter of th and North Georgia, the matter comin a motion to reconsider the action o day. A resume of the discussion with the action of the Atlanta ch commerce, appears in another colum

The most important matter of loc was Mr. Howell's bill incorporating

GEORGIA TERMINAL RAILWAY CO

By the terms of Mr. Howell's bill ed yesterday, to incorporate the Geor inal railroad company, Messrs. Her son, A. W. Mitchell, Jacob Hass, T. ton, M. C. Kiser, R. D. Spalding, Calhoun, E. W. Marsh, E. P. Howe Tanner, L. J. Hill, S. M Inman, F G. W. Adair, J. H. Mecaslin, D and T. J. Hightower are made co They have the right, authority and condemn and acquire such rights may be necessary and proper, may real estate, issue scrip for stock an construct, own and operate such fine as it may see proper.

The right to condemn lands and railroads is confined to the territorial Fulton county. The capital stock is 000. The principal office is to be in The corporation has the right to purch or acquire stock in, or lease, or buy, road chartered by the state. It is gi power to locate, construct and maint roads, to run across the right of any other railroad necessary to their passenger or freight to connect with the side tracks of oth roads; may erect warehouses, elevator presses, hins and other structures; have to guarantee any portion of the stock, or to indorse the bonds in whol part, or to own stock in any line of rail this state or any other state of the States, or any line of steamers plying b the Atlantic ports of the United States ports of the gulf of Mexico, whether United States or any foreign country capital stock may be increased to a s exceeding $10,000,000.

ADJUSTING THE EQUITIES.

Mr. Franklin, of Thomas, introduced Sutlian reciting that, whereas, Hon. Jes Brown, president of the Western and A railroad company, in a letter addressed excellency, Governor J. B. Gordon, in the intention of the lessees of said r claim compensation for betterments m said road, rolling stock, etc., during the of lease; and whereas, said cla

ONE DAY'S WORK

In the Legislature of the Great State of Georgia.

MORE ABOUT THE STATE ROAD LEASE.

Important Local Legislation—The Routine Work of Both Houses—What the Committees are Doing.

Yesterday was a busy day with the legislature. The members of the house devoted the greater portion of their time to the discussion of the bill amending the charter of the Marietta and North Georgia, the matter coming up upon a motion to reconsider the action of last Friday. A resume of the discussion, together with the action of the Atlanta chamber of commerce, appears in another column.

The most important matter of local interest was Mr. Howell's bill incorporating the

GEORGIA TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

By the terms of Mr. Howell's bill, introduced yesterday, to incorporate the Georgia Terminal railroad company, Messrs. Henry Jackson, A. W. Mitchell, Jacob Hass, T. L. Langston, M. C. Kiser, R. D. Spalding, Patrick Calhoun, E. W. Marsh, E. P. Howell, W. J. Tanner, L. J. Hill, S. M Inman, F. P. Rice, G. W. Adair, J. H. Mecaslin, Donald Bain and T. J. Hightower are made corporators. They have the right, authority and power to condemn and acquire such rights of way as may be necessary and proper, may acquire real estate, issue scrip for stock and bonds, construct, own and operate such lines of road as it may see proper.

The right to condemn lands and construct railroads is confined to the territorial limits of Fulton county. The capital stock is $2,000,000. The principal office is to be in Atlanta. The corporation has the right to purchase, own or acquire stock in, or lease, or buy, any railroad chartered by the state. It is given the power to locate, construct and maintain railroads, to run across the right of way of any other railroad necessary to reach their passenger or freight depot, to connect with the side tracks of other railroads; may erect warehouses, elevators, compresses, inns and other structures; have power to guarantee any portion of the capital stock, or to indorse the bonds in whole or in part, or to own stock in any line of railroad in this state or any other state of the United States, or any line of steamers plying between the Atlantic ports of the United States or the ports of the gulf of Mexico, whether of the United States or any foreign country. The capital stock may be increased to a sum not exceeding $10,000,000.

ADJUSTING THE EQUITIES.

Mr. Franklin, of Thomas, introduced a resolution reciting that, whereas, Hon. Joseph E. Brown, president of the Western and Atlantic railroad company, in a letter a dressed to his excellency, Governor J. B. Gordon, indicted the intention of the lessees of said road to claim compensation for betterments made to said road, rolling stock, etc., during their term of lease; and whereas, said claim appears to be, founded to some extent in equity and justice; and whereas, it is exceedingly important to the state that that said claim be adjusted between said lessees and the state without any controversy or litigation.

Therefore resolved, That a joint committee of three from the senate and five from the house be appointed, charged with the duty of conferring with the lessees of the Western and Atlantic railroad with a view to ascertain, if possible, from said lessees what plan and terms they have to offer in settlement of said claim for betterments; so that, if such offer should seem to be reasonable and just, there may be created by the general assembly, a board or commissioners composed of fit and suitable persons to negotiate with said lessees for a settlement of said claim,and that said commissioners shall report to the general assembly the information gleaned, and the propositions that may be submitted, together with any recommendation said commissioners may seem fit to make.

EXTENDING ITS POLICE POWER.

The bill introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Howell provides that the corporate limits of the city of Atlanta shall be extended for police purposes over Peidmont park, consisting of 183 acres of land of lots 54 and 55 in the seventeeth district of Fulton county, owned by the Gentleman's Driving Park association. The mayor and general council are empowered to pass such ordinances for the preservation of peace and good order, and for the protection of property within said limits, as may seem to them proper.

MORE ABOUT THE STATE ROAD.

In the senate, yesterday, Mr. James created something of a sensation by introducing the following resolutions:

Whereas, The lease on the Western and Atlantic railroad will terminate on the — day of ——, 1890, and whereas it is plain and manifest, that the lessees claim large sums of money of the state for betterments in the way of rolling stock, laying additional tracks, and other improvements placed on said road, and whereas the exigencies of the case demand that the present general assembly take some decided action in relation thereto, and in order that the legislature may act intelligently, prudently, and advisedly, in relation thereto to this important matters, be it therefore,

Resolved by the senate, the house concurring, that a joint committee be appointed, consisting of five from the senate and eight from the house, which committee shall proceed at once to investigate all such matters and things in connection with the leasing, operating, management and control under the lease contract, and all other matters and things connected therewith so as to clearly and intelligently understand the rights of the state and the lessees in relation to the same and report back to the senate and house at as early a day as practicle:

First. Who compose the present lease company and amount of stock owned by each lessee.

Second. The character and value of the rolling stock and other equipment received by the lessees from the state, the condition of the road and all property connected therewith at the commencement of the lease.

Third. The character and value of the rolling stock and other improvements placed on the road by the lessees and the character and value of all other improvements placed on said road by said lessees and claimed by them as betterments.

Fourth. And whether or not, the state is liable under the lease contract to pay said lessees for any of such betterments and whether or not the lessees are authorized under said lease contract to remove any of the rolling stock or other betterments from the road.

Resolved further, That for the purpose of carrying out the providons of these resolutions, said committee be authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers and to subpœna witnesses.

The resolutions were referred to general judiciary.

In response to a question concerning his object in introducing these resolutions, Mr. James stated that he desired to get the legislature in possession of all the facts relative to the road and property, so that the members could vote intelligently.

"As the matter now stands," he said, "no living man can tell what belongs to the state and what to the lessees. The resolution provides for an investigation that will enlighten the legislature upon the subject. An impartial investigation should be had before any attempt was made to dispose of the road by lease or sale."

Senate Routine.

President Davidson called the senate to order yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. John Jones, making the opening prayer.

The following bills were taken up, read the third time and passed:

The house bill for the protection of cemeteries and burial places, and to promote medical science. The house bill to exempt 125 members of the Atlanta Artillery from jury duty was read third time and voted upon. Seventeen senators voted yea, and the nays were none. A quorum not voting, the chair was about taking the vote the second time, when Mr. Roberts arose and stated that he thought the bill was unconstitutional, in that it sought to pass a law upon a subject in regard to which a general law already existed.

Mr. Roberts moved to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the committee report, for the purpose of recommitting the bill. The motion prevailed and the bill was recommitted to the general judiciary for further consideration.

Mr. Jackson, from the committee on education, reported the resolution appointing a joint committee, consisting of two from senate and three from house, to look into the propriety of selling certain lots in Milledgeville for certain purposes do pass by substitute. The substitute reduces the number of committee from five to three. The substitute was then passed and immediately transmitted to the house.

Mr. Davidson, from the committee on rules, reported that the committee had agreed to the resolution fixing the hours of convening and adjourning at 9 a. m., and at 12 m.

Mr. Smith, of the 6th, objected to the hour of 12, thinking 1 o'clock a more appropriate time. Mr. Smith stated that his constituents expected him to adjourn the senate as often and keep it adjourned as long as he possibly could. He did not propose to disappoint his constituents. He declared that there were many senators who took no part in the proceedings, of which number he was one, who would be deprived of the opportunity of getting their names in the papers if the hour of adjourning was fixed at 12 o'clock. His idea was that 1 o'clock be fixed, not that the senate remain in session until that hour unless it was absolutely necessary, so that when the business was completed, some senator who never on any other occasion opened his mouth could move to adjourn, and thus appear in the public prints. Mr. Smith promised to diligently attend to the matter and adjourn the senate whenever an opportunity afforded. The resolutions as amended were then agreed to.

Leave of absence for the day was granted Senator Dilworth, and on motion the railroad committee was excused from attendance upon the session of the day.

The rules were suspended, and the following bill was read the first time:

By Mr. Northcutt—To amend the charter of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad company, now by consolidation the Marietta and North Georgia railway company, to increase its rights, powers and privileges, and for other purposes. Referred to railway committee.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of the sixth district, the senate adjourned to nine o'clock today.

House Routine.

The house devoted the greater part of its time to the consideration of the motion to reconsider the action concerning the Well bill to amend the Marietta and North Georgia charter.

At the request of Mr. Brady, the introducer, the bill allowing the the pleading of failure of consideration in notes given for fertilizers was made the special order for Thursday next. It was stated that thirty members of the house were absent, who desired to be present when the vote was taken.

The following bills were read the second time:

Mr. Felton of Bibb—Amending the charter of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad.

Mr. Gardner—Amending the act prohibiting the sale of liquor in Pike county.

Mr. Monroe—Incorporating Williamsburg.

The committee on special judiciary recommended the passage of the bill amending the charter of Salt Springs, and that requiring the registration of voters in Berrien county.

The committee on county matters recommended that the bill fixing the compensation of jurors in Campbell county "do pass."

The committee on education recommended that the bill providing for a system of public schools in Covington "do pass," and that establishing public schools in Cedartown "do pass by substitute."

The Work of the Committees.

A large number of the legislative committees were in session yesterday afternoon, but very little work was accomplished.

The heavy rain that fell just after the dinner hour prevented the members of the committees from assembling at the appointed time, and the extremely warm weather operated disadvantageously.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Chairman Powell, of the senate finance committee, called a session of his body yesterday, but was not able to get a quorum, and hence could not transact any business. There is not much before the finance committee, and one meeting will enable it to catch up with all its business.

The senate committee on education considered a number of matters, but took action on none, except to refer the bill to make county school commissioners, custodians of the poll tax fi fas to a sub committee, composed of Messrs. Smith, of the sixth, Brantley and Northcutt.

The senate railroad committee voted down the amendment to the present law preventing freight trains from running after eight o'clock on Sundays. The amendment changed the time to ten o'clock in order that the crews of freight trains might be given more time to reach their homes on Sunday. The amendment to the charter of the Birmingham, Atlantic and Western railroad, allowing that road to build a branch line from Brunswick to Florida, was decided to be reported to the senate favorably. Nothing of further interest or note was done by this committee.

The senate committee on agriculture and the state of the republic, held short sessions yesterday, but did nothing of special interest.

The senate judiciary committee had a long session in the senate chamber yesterday afternoon and considered the insurance bill. The bill is the one that gives to the insurance commissioner additional powers and rights, and codifies in a great measure the existing statutes in regard to the insurance laws of the state. The committee did not finish the consideration of the bill, only getting about half way through. It is moving cautiously and prudently, but there appears to be every indication that the committee will report the bill favorably, with perhaps some amendments.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

In the house the committees were also busy, and notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, had generally full sessions.

The finance committee of the house was called to order about four o'clock by Hon. W. W. Gordon, the chairman. Several matters were acted upon, the most important to the public being the resolution introduced in the house by the chairman of the penitentiary committee asking for an appropriation of $250 for the sub-investigating committee, also for the authority for that committee to summon witnesses and through a sergeant-at-arms compel their attendance. The resolution was referred to the finance committee by the house, and was generally discussed by it yesterday afternoon. Mr. McClendon, of the penitentiary committee, advocated the passage of the resolution as necessary to the success of the investigation, and Chairman Hunt, of the sub-committee, in a few words, also demonstrated its absolute need. The committee finally agreed to recommend the appropriation of the amount stated, so much of it as necessary to be used in compensating the stenographer and sergeant-at-arms.

The general judiciary of the house considered quite a number of matters at its session yesterday afternoon. The bill to require judge of the superior court of Thomas county on the last day of each term to turn over all misdemeanor cases to the county court, was voted upon adversely. The committee agreed to report favorably the bill to revoke the licenses of any foreign insurance company doing business in the state who shall remove any case to the United States courts.

The special judiciary committee of the house had no session yesterday afternoon. Some misunderstanding existed among the members as to the time of meeting, some assembling at one hour and some at another.

The penitentiary committee will convene this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the office of the principal keeper. The committee are confident that the house will agree to the report of the finance committee in regard to the special appropriation for the investigation. If the house does adopt the report of the committee the sub-committee will proceed regularly to compel witnesses subpœnaed to put in their appearance, and will record the testimony developed. W. E. Smith, the whipping boss alluded to so frequently in the testimony so far, is in the city, and will appear before the committee this afternoon. Ex-State Senator M. E. Smith, a sub-lessee of convicts, arrived in the city yesterday and will appear before the committee today. Other witnesses have been summoned, who will doubtless put in their appearance at the proper time.

Yesterday evening the committee on agriculture after duly considering the same, reported favorably upon the following bills: Mr Watts—Providing a stock law for the 796th, 955th and 966th districts of Stewar, county. Mr. Dodgen—Amending section 1,589 of the code, so as to exempt farmers selling the products of their own farm without going to the ordinary and having their weights and measures stamped. This amendment was suggested by Judge James E. Brown. Several important bills are before the committee for future action: To abolish the department of agriculture; to prevent the inspection of guano in lots over four hundred pounds; to establish experiment stations and an experimental farm.

New Bills.

The following new bills were introduced:

IN THE SENATE.

By Mr. Ritchie—To amend an act incorporating town of Tallulah Falls, so as to authorize said town to erect waterworks, to condemn land and water, and for other purposes. Referred to committee on corporations.

Mr. Northcutt—Amending the charter of the Marietta and North Georgia so as to increase its privileges, and for other purposes.

Mr. Harrell of Decatur—Requesting the senate to return house bill No. 113, so that the introducer can withdraw it.

Mr. Ferrell—Incorporating the town of Woodbury.

Mr. Howell—Extending the corporate limits of Atlanta over Piedmont park for police purposes; also, incorporating the Georgia Terminal Railroad company.

Mr. Felton of Macon—Providing a county solicitor for Macon county.

Mr. Lamar—Amending section 9 of the general tax act.

Mr. Watts—Amending section 4,625 of the code.

Mr. Morgan—Defining what is "posting" lands.

Mr. Featherstone—Amending the charter of the Rome and Carrollton railroad by changing its name to the Chattanooga, Rome and Carrollton railroad.

Legislative Notes.

Messrs. Atkinson, Chappell, Glenn, Olive., Howell, Weil and Arnheim all acquitted themselves well by their efforts in the house yesterday.

Dr. Felton's $10,000 tax bill on domestic wine dealers is the special order for today.

Mr. Calvin's speech on the Brady bill is highly complimented by the members for its terseness, logic and power.

Some member evidently proposes to offer a substitute for Brady's guano bill. The following draft of one was picked up on the floor: "An act entitled an act to regulate the sale of commercial fertilizers in this state.

"Section 1. Be it enacted that from and after the passage of this act the sale sale of all commercial fertilizers in this state shall be exclusively for cash.

"Section 2. Be it further enacted that all notes or other evidences of debt for commercial fertilizers shall be null and void and shall be so held by the court.

"Section 3. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall buy or sell any fertilizer on time, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished as prescribed in section 4,310 of the code."

The legislature costs $1,500 per day. When it adjourns over from Friday until Monday many members complain of the loss of time. One of the strongest opponents of adjournment is Mr. Simmons, of Sumter.

If the heated term continues the members contemplate clothing themselves in a linen duster and a fan simply.

Mr. Morgan's amendment to section 4,625 of the code strikes out the words "month of August," so that the prohibition against obstructing the passage of fish applies to the whole creek, and not simply to the mouth.

THE THIRTIETH GEORGIA.

Reunion of the Regiment at Salt Springs—What the Veterans Did.

SALT SPRINGS, July 15.—A number of the survivors of the Thirtieth Georgia regiment met at Salt Springs on July 15th to hold their annual reunion. The meeting was called to order by Captain J. H. Huie, president of the organization. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Mason, after which Colonel W. A. James, in behalf of the people of Douglas county, extended a hearty welcome to the veterans and all present. Rev. J. F. Rowan, of company B, responded in an appropriate manner. Captain Huie then introduced Hon. David J. Bailey, who was the first colonel of the regiment. Colonel Bailey addressed the audience for about half an hour. His speech was well received and frequently applauded. Many of those present had not seen him in more than twenty years, and were delighted at again meeting him. Dr. Barnett, of Atlanta, followed in a short speech, which elicited the commendation and applause of the audience.

The names of the survivors present were then enrolled as follows:

Field and staff—Colonel D. J. Bailey, of Griffin.

Company A—Not represented.

Company B—Henry county—Captain R. Hightower, Lieutenant J. A. Arnold, T. E. Moore, J. A. Morris, J. N. Hightower, T. A. Ward, W. G. Hinton, W. H. Smith, H. C. Fisher, Josiah Ashew, J. F. Rowan, S. A. Morris.

Company C—Douglas county—Captain C. P. Bowen, Lieutenant J. W. Sellman, Lieutenant A. G. Wedington, J. D. Lamanack, G. F. Longino, A. J. Bowen, M. A. Gore, T. H. Sellman, W. W. Walden, J. V. Bishop, O. R. Eason, John Eason, William Hendricks, G. W. McCarty, N. S. Lipscombe, S. H. Holloway, Jack Holloway, J. G. Miller, Samuel Holman, John Dorsey, W. H. Johnston, J. E. Polk, J. G. Maxwell.

Company D—Not represented.

Company E—Clayton county—Captain J. H. Hull, Lieutenant Elijah Hine, A. P. Adamson, A. J. Camp, R. S. Ogburn, G. B. Stephens, T. J. Stephens, W. M. Stephens, L. E. Stephens, J. W. Stephens, T. J. Askew, B. F. Allen, E. W. Boynton, G. W. Hine, J. H. Hamrick, W. R. Thomas, S. E. Torrey, W. D. Barton, W. G. Tanner, F. P. Smith.

Company F—Spalding county—T. J. Westmoreland, W. G. Cooper.

Company G—Fayette county—Lieutenant Elias Adams, J. H. Franklin, J. M. Franklin, J. L. Smith.

Company H—Campbell county—Lieutenant W. R. Elder, T. Moates, G. M. Vincent, W. J. Stephens; John Stephens, William Bell, Frank Baker.

Company I—Butts county—J. A. Dodson, J. M. T. Mayo, H. T. Deason, A. G. Preston T. G. Preston, G. W. Spunks.

Company K—Campbell county—Captain G. F. Longino, Lieutenant T. S. King, A. P. Bryant, W. M. Ataway, G. H. Sanders, Joseph Wise, P. S. Wilson, Luke Long, Joseph McCord, J. J. Rainwater.

J. H. Hine of company E was re-elected president of the organization and A. P. Adamson, of company E, secretary. A resolution was adopted continuing the committees appointed at last meeting, and requested committee to have the roll of their several companies prepared by next year's meeting. A resolution by W. R. Elder was adopted, requesting each member present to urge all survivors to attend the next meeting.

Appointed the next meeting on July 13, 1888, at Fairburn. Adopted resolution of thanks to the people of Douglas county for their hospitality and kindness, also to the different railroads, excepting the Central, which did not give reduced rates; and requested that these proceedings be published in the papers of Atlanta, Griffin, Newnan, and of Douglas, Butts, Clayton, Henry, Fayette and Campbell counties.

The survivors, with the large concourse of people present, partook of an excellent dinner prepared by the ladies of Douglas county, after which adjourned to the time and place of the next meeting.

J. H. HUIE, President.

A. D. ADAMSON, Secretary.

Griffin, Newnan, Henry, Butts, Campbell, Fayette, Clayton and Douglas county papers please copy.]

THE CHURCH'S DEAD.

Memorial Service in the Methodist Church of Covington..

COVINGTON, July 18.—[Special.]—It will doubtless be remembered by the readers of THE CONSTITUTION that during the latter part of May and the first of June, our community was sadly afflicted by the frequent visitations of death. On yesterday morning memorial services were held at the Methodist church, under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. R. J. Bigham, in honor of the recent dead of that church, viz: General J. P. Simms, Hon. A. B. Simms, Mrs. E. P. Carr, Mr. R. M. Hutchins and two infant children of members of the church. After the singing of some beautiful and appropriate hymns, an earnest and touching prayer by the pastor and the reading of appropriate passages of scripture, the privilege of speaking on the occasion was extended to all persons in attendance. The following gentlemen, towit: A. M, Cunton, L. L. Middlebrook, J. F. Rogers, Hon. J. M. Pace, Hon. Jno. B. Davis, Hon. S. W. Hawkins, Mr. T. J. Shepherd, J. G. Lester, Mr. C. C. Brooks and Mr. R. M. Everett, availed themselves of the privilege offered, and in short speeches, characterized by great earnestness and depth of feeling, paid exceedingly touching tributes of respect to the dead. The pastor read a tender and loving tribute of affection from Mrs. W. B. Shepherd to the memory of Mrs. E. P. Carr, who had been her life long friend. The entire services were exceedingly interesting and affecting, and made a profound impression on the large audience in attendance.

COLUMBUS HAPPENINGS.

Death of D. L. Booher—A Bicycle Thief—Military Election.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Mr. D. L. Booher, one of the oldest citizens of Columbus died at his home on Broad street at 10 o'clock last night. Mr. Booher was in the 76th year of his age, and was for many years a prominent grocery merchant of this city. About twelve years ago his eye sight failed and he retired from business. He was one of the earliest settlers, and was thoroughly identified with the history of Columbus.

Last night Officer Cox arrested Abe Finley, a colored boy charged with stealing a bicycle belonging to Mr. J. H. Gabriel's son. Abe was found at the house of another negro asleep under a bed and stark naked. He had a hearing this morning before Mayor Grimes, and was placed under a bond of $100, which he was unable to give.

Miss Annie Hilton died at her home in this city last evening. Her remains will be taken to Stewart county for interment.

The Columbus Guards, tonight, elected A. A. Wilcox second lieutenant and G. H. Jenkins, Jr., second.

Mrs. Burnett, one of the oldest inhabitants of Browneville, died today.

An interesting protracted meeting is in progress at Hamilton. Eight converts was baptized yesterday. Rev. R. H. Harris, of this city, went up today to assist the pastor.

Two Convicts Escape.

JONESBORO, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—This morning two bad negroes escaped from the Clayton jail, in Jonesboro, while John B. Lee was feeding them. They picked the lock of the cell that they were confined in last night, and when Johnnie Lee went in to feed them they ran for the door and made good their escape. Bloodhounds were brought in from the convict camps on the Atlanta and Hawkinsville railroad and the citizens started in hot pursuit, but nothing has been heard from them. Johnnie Lee is acting jailer while his brother is sick, and does not exactly understand the business. He says as they ran out the door he succeeded in hitting one with a china plate, as that was his only weapon.

* * * * Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility or other delicate diseases, however induced, speedily permanently cured. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

ON THE OCMULGEE.

An Enjoyable Trip to the Patterson Plantation.

THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF MACON.

A Merry Day—Mrs. Willingham's Funeral—A Batch of Interesting News From Our Central City Writer.

MACON, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Although the day was exceedingly sultry your correspondent, accompanied by Judge R. W. Patterson, Dr. G. M. Patterson, Aldermen W. A. Davis, Bob Smith, Jeff Ware, Mayor S. B. Price Sexton J. J. Clay, Messrs. J. C. Pinkerton Clerk Punch Blue, Jim Hicks, and others rode down to Patterson's plantation on a general barbecue and cooling picnic today. After passing Major Bill Anderson's brick yard, where a new railroad is being built to accommodate the trade, we came to the new Ruon & Scott's yard, near the Covington and Macon railroad. They seem to be very busy making brick to get more money to buy more negroes to make more bricks.

Beyond that we entered the Patterson plantation, consisting of three thousand acres lying right along the banks of the Ocmulgee river. On this land the crops are magnificent. The corn is as thick as a cane brake, and the cotton, four feet apart, for several miles, is lapped in the rows.

In places the bermuda grass is tall and juicy enough to make a poor wiregrass cow lie down and die with simple anticipation.

Driving along with Mr. Pinkerton, in the rear of the cavalade, your correspondent was struck with the broad area of fallow lands and swamps left uncultivated, while so many acres of uplands are left untouched by the hand of the husbandman.

Poke weeds, butter weeds, cane and bermuda covered the fallow lands, and corn, cotton and cuckle burrs covered the cultivated portions of the valley of the Ocmulgee.

Near the rendezvous we passed through a long stretch of swamp, where solid walls of tall cane surrounded us on two sides, and seemed to guard our entrance and our exit. Here we crossed a queer suspension bridge, floored with canes, laid lengthwise on a bed of wild bullace vines, that had extended from side to side of Black lake, thus forming any number of natural cables.

After a long ride through interminable swamps overgrown with sweet gums, ash, beech and oak trees, that would furnish timber enough for a hundred saw mills, we emerged into a broad plateau, rank with a wonderful crop of corn.

Here they plant the corn very close together and the rows are very close together. Just at this point we entered the lowlands opposite Plant's willow farm, of which little is to be seen from the sunrise side of the river.

After passing through young patches of birch and rank, luxuriant weeds, we struck the little cabin, by the side of a cool lake of water, where there were vast preparations for a barbecue.

Mr. Fort, of Monroe, and Mr. Melton, of Macon, had two pigs on barbecue, and Judge Patterson had prepared ice, lemons and other et ceteras, including bread, and the boys were soon in the full enjoyment of a pleasant day, far away from the din of the dusty city.

At two o'clock, p. m., the barbecue was served, and the merry crowd rushed into the feast, and roasted shoat, corn bread and green corn roasted in the ear were eagerly devoured. After all the fun, lemonade and cigars were furnished, and the gentlemen sought the shades of the fringing swamps to enjoy a siesta.

It was late in the evening ere the stragglers returned homeward, full to overflowing with the joys of an old-fashioned plantation barbecue.

MRS. WILLINGHAM'S FUNERAL.

All of Her Sons Pall Bearers—A Solemn Scene.

MACON, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Today at ten o'clock the funeral of Mrs. E. M. Willingham occurred at the family residence on Orange street. Nine of her sons, all grown young men, bore the beloved form to the grave, while the sorrowing brother and other loving friends followed the corpse to its last resting palce.

Dr. Brantley performed the funeral services and they were of a very interesting character, being a rehearsal of the life work of this good woman, and an exhortation to others to go and do likewise. A long procession of friends and relatives followed the remains to the grave in beautiful Rose Hill cemetery, where dust was returned to dust, while the tears of the bereaved ones fell in plenteous showers over the grave of one they loved so well.

AN ICE FAMINE.

Athens Factory Unable to Supply the Demand—Other News.

ATHENS, Ga., June 18.—[Special.]—Athens has been bordering on an ice famine for two or three days. The ice wagon stopped its rounds, and the people have been fearing the worst. The heavy run of commencement taxed the machines to the utmost, and the hot wave coming right on found the ice factory unequal to the demand. Augusta was telegraphed, but her freezers did not respond. The machines are being worked for all they are worth, and their sheets of ice are drawn out to meet the clamor long before they are frozen. There has been talk of a new company, but the owners of the old factory say they are putting in new machinery and will eventually double the capacity. The hope of the town is centered in the old factory for the present.

Basil Watkins and wife, while returning from church Sunday night, in East Athens, was attacked by a negro, who knocked Watkins on the head with a rock, cutting a fearful gash, and also struck his wife. This is the second white man that has been knocked down in East Athens in the last week while returning from church.

Dr. J. A. Hunnicutt, after selling his interest in the building business to M. B. McGinty yesterday, bought back a half interest in the business.

Woman's Missionary Society.

SYLVANIA, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—The Woman's Missionary society for the Savannah district, was held in the Methodist church in this place on Saturday. Mrs. L. R. Carswell, of Waynesboro, presided over the meeting. The welcome address was delivered by Mrs. W. L. Matthews, Jr., and answered by Miss Hattie Gresham, of Waynesboro. Reports were then heard from the various societies of the district, after which Mrs. Carswell and Mrs. J. P. Wardlaw, of Savannah, gave some pleasant and spicy little talks to the delegates and audience. Altogether the meeting was an interesting and entertaining one, and every one was sorry when it closed. The conference will meet next year at New Houston street church, in Savannah.

Rome and Decatur Railroad.

ROME, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—President John C. Printup, of the Rome and Decatur railroad, reports that road will be finished and trains running to Cedar Bluff, Ala., by August 20th, and to Gadsden by September 10th. The track is being laid at the rate of three-quarters of a mile per day. Several furnaces are being erected on the line of road between Rome and Gadsden. President Printup is pushing the work with the utmost dispatch, and says his headquarters will be "in the saddle" until the road is completed.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children,

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."—J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

Cheap Excursion to Arkansas and Texas

Will be run this summer by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. The East Tennessee run through first class coaches daily, Atlanta to Little Rock, and makes twelve hours quicker time to Arkansas than any other line by corresponding trains. Write to or call on either of the undersigned for further particulars, &c.

DAVE G. HALL, Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

THAD. C. STURGIS, Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

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HIS EXPLOITS.

History of the Scoundrel Who Duped Griffin Citizens.

GRIFFIN, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—The article in Sunday's CONSTITUTION, on H. O. Wood, in which he was fully identified as J. Oakley Crawford, of Charleston, W. V., revived here the interest in the Wood affair and the people are eager for more information concerning him. All day crowds have gathered around Dean's gallery and gazed at the picture of J. Oakley Crawford, the confidence man of West Virginia, and recognized in him the gallant Major H. O. Wood, who for eighteen months was the sensation of Griffin. Following is a full account of the acts and doings of the scoundrel in Charleston, W. Va.

Early in the year 1885 a man of prepossessing appearance, and all the outward semblances of wealth, arrived at Charleston, and made himself known as "Judge J. Oakley Crawford." There were with him two female companions, whom he introduced and claimed were his sisters. Judge Crawford said he was in feeble health and came to Charleston on that account. He very soon rented one of the most elegant country seats near Charleston, and with his sisters began a life of elegant ease and luxury. He purchased a horse and buggy and rode in magnificent style. He pretended to practice law, but did little, as he seemed not to be dependent on his profession. He cultivated the acquaintance of only the best and most substantial people of Charleston, into whose good graces he soon entwined himself by his smooth, oily tongue, polished manners, quick perception and elegant conversational powers, and soon Judge Crawford was the social favorite in Charleston, and had the entrees to the best homes in the city.

He finally worked up a large land scheme. A Mr. Dana owned thousands of acres of land in Pocahontas county. Crawford claimed that he could sell the land for a large sum to Boston and New York capitalists, and left Charleston to perfect the trade. He returned in a few days and reported to Dana that he could sell the tract, provided he could get an adjoining tract to put in with this one, and that he had bought this other land and had put in a large sum of money himself, but needed about four thousand dollars to consummate the trade, and asked Dana to advance this amount, which Dana did. Crawford left the next day, which was March 10th, 1886, to make the final transfers and perfect the trade and has not been seen by his Charleston friends since. Just before he left Charleston he obtained a divorce for a lady and three thousand dollars alimony. Crawford had promised to marry the woman as soon as the divorce was granted. When he left he carried her three thousand dollars with him, and has not returned to fulfil his part of the marriage agreement.

It is also claimed that he carried off $4,000 of money belonging to one of the women who he claims was his sister. It is thought in Charleston that he has a sister in Boston. And it is also believed that he has a confederate in Cincinnati.

It was ascertained after Crawford left that one of the women with him was not his sister, but the wife of another man, who had discarded him for the dashing "judge."

It was stated that he arrived here about the middle of February, 1886. That was the general impression, but on investigating the hotel register, I find that he arrived here on March 13th. So it seems that he came directly here from Charleston.

Wood, or Crawford, is a sharp, shrewd villain, and has doubtless now got far out of the reach of those who would like to get their hands on him. And he is now enjoying the fruits of his ill-gotten gains, and passing himself off as a distinguished ex-congressman or governor. We can only trust that the extensive advertising that he is getting may be the means of catching him and returning him to answer the charges standing against him.

DOTS FROM DALLAS.

Amputation of a Leg—Burglary of a Residence.

DALLAS, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Will Copeland, who was hurt on Saturday by the south-bound passenger train, had his leg amputated by Drs. Connally, Robertson and Foster, below the knee. This was done late yesterday evening. He is doing as well as could be expected.

Someone entered Mr. Perry Cooper's bedroom last night, and stole his pants, which contained his pocketbook with about fifty dollars in money. No clue to the burglar. This is the first case of burglary from a dwelling house in Dallas.

Death of a Convict.

LEXINGTON, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Coroner Boggs was summoned to hold an inquest over the body of Armstead Camp, colored, at James M. Smith's camp Saturday last. He was a convict, and was sentenced for lifetime for a murder. The result of the inquest was that he came to his death from heart disease. He had only served since March last.

MEDICAL.

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Colic
Diarrhoea
Summer Complaints
Dysentery

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ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

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INVALUABLE FOR BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

For Piles, (Use with Pond's Extract Ointment,) it is the greatest known remedy.

For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequaled—stopping pain and healing in a marvelous manner.

For Inflamed and Sore Eyes.—Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvelous.

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Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

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Just the Thing, Ladies?

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LEAURELLE OIL

Removes and prevents wrinkles and roughness of flesh or skin; preserves a youthful, plump, fresh condition of the features.

LOOK YOUNG

as long as you can, prevent tendency to wrinkles or ageing of the skin by using LEAURELLE OIL. Removes pimples, clears the complexion. Elegant dressing and tonic for the hair or whiskers. Stops hair coming out, renews growth, no oil nor grease. $1.00. Druggists.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.

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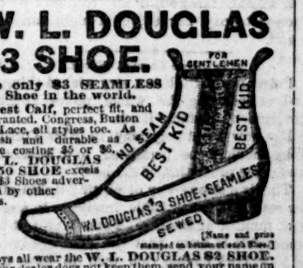

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For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, &c. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $1 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS FRAUDS.

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J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, 32 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 19, 1887.

The Grand Army and the Politicians.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette makes a mistake for political purposes when it attempts to convince its readers that democratic newspapers have abused the Grand Army of the Republic. The trouble with our esteemed contemporary is that it seems to believe that the Grand Army is made up exclusively of Fairchilds and Tuttles. Our own opinion is, that apart from the blatherskites who are trying to make a political machine out of the Grand Army, the members of the organization do not indorse the wild and bloodthirsty sentiments expressed by Tuttle and Fairchild.

It may be a fact, indeed, that the Grand Army men would be averse to returning the captured flags. Such a feeling would be natural and proper, but they would manifest their opposition in a manly and sensible way. Certainly they would refuse to turn a very simple matter into a political issue calculated to revive sectional prejudices. We believe the Grand Army men understand that they fought for the restoration of the union and not for the perpetuation, by means of sectional hate, of a political party.

We had understood from the fiery editorials in the Commercial-Gazette that the Grand Army is a unit in its indorsement of the bloodthirsty sentiments of Tuttle and Fairchild, but we have before us the Grand Army Record, which is one of the official organs of the order, and its comments on the flag incident do not by any means sustain the assumption of our Cincinnati contemporary. The Grand Army Record (published in Boston) declares that President Cleveland's letter to the mayor of St. Louis "is one of the noblest and most courtly documents that ever came from the pen of a president of the United States."

Surely such language as that doesn't echo the sentiments of Tuttle. Here is a brief but eloquent editorial from the Grand Army Record, headed "Destroy Them." Would that the bloody-shirt speakers and organs could appreciate or even understand the meaning of such words as these:

It has been intimated that the captured confederate flags, now stored in Washington, will be artistically arranged and placed on exhibition, at no distant day, in one of the departments of the government, as trophies of war. We do not believe, at least we do not wish to believe, that there lives today a veteran of the union army who would debase his manhood, his honor as a soldier or his Americanism, by gloating over the downfall of a brave enemy.

Consequently we offer a determined protest against any attempt to insult a defeated people by placing on public exhibition the last sad reminder of a lost cause. Comrades, the immediate destruction of those flags will result, eventually, in a great blessing to this country.

For the benefit of the Commercial-Gazette, we make further brief extracts from the editorial columns of the Grand Army Record. Here is one that will not be appreciated in Ohio, nor in Iowa, to any great extent:

The Grand Army of the Republic should say to the politicians: Keep your hands off! You can look, but you musn't touch.

Here is another that will not give any great degree of comfort to the politicians:

It wouldn't be a bad idea to place those confederate emblems on board the celebrated "war" vessel "Tallapoosa," with a selected crew of about a score of those political ring-tailed squealers who are leaving nothing undone to kindle partisan flame in the Grand Army of the Republic, and then order her on a twenty-four hours' cruise in search of Philadelphia coal schooners.

And here is another which goes to show that the Grand Army is not controlled by the Tuttles:

If the south is sincere in its union sentiment, it can have no possible use or desire for rebel flags.

If the north is honest in its profession of goodwill and forgiveness, the preservation of those mementoes belie true fraternity.

If there is any truth in the "one country and one flag" theory, then cremate every fibre of those troublesome emblems and blow the ashes into oblivion.

What will the bloody-shirt politicians say to all this?

HAS Editor Halstead retired to Europe because he discovered, he couldn't control the Grand Army of the Republic?

A Hot Pot Prophet.

Old age has not perceptibly softened General Sherman. The grim soldier still loves the smell of gunpowder, and sniffs the battle from afar.

The other day the general said to a friend: "If you live your natural days you will see fighting, plenty of it, and you will see some of the most terrible wars the world has ever known right here. This country has every element under the sun in it. It is the greatest country in the world, and has more great issues to face than any other country. Does not history show the going and coming of war-like eras, and does not study of the advance of civilization in the past show that wars are not to be done away with?"

These lurid predictions remind one of old Umslopogaas, the sanguinary savage in "Allan Quatermain," who was eternally whetting his axe and mumbling: "Umslopogaas smells blood!"

General Sherman is not unlike Mr. Haggard's eccentric barbarian in some respects, but it may be doubted whether he possesses his unerring foresight. It is the opinion of men of good judgment that our people will become more and more a purely commercial nation. Instead of settling differences with bullets our policy will be one of compromise whenever a pacific adjustment is possible. Perhaps, however, General Sherman means that we are to have internecine strife. At the worst we need not expect more than occasional assassinations and riots. There will be no more secession, and no more rebellion, that is to say, in the near future. A century hence anything may be possible.

It is to be feared that our Umslopogaas is turning into a malignant pessamist. He seems to have a secret grudge against all mankind, and, if it were possible, he would doubtless hot pot the entire race. Taking this state of mind for granted, we can easily understand the old gentleman's talk. It will take something more than mere predictions to plunge this happy and prosperous nation into a war. New men, new issues and new conditions will be required, and none of us are likely to live to see them.

ENGLISH writers want an international copyright. So do American writers; but before that is brought about the north will have to elect congressmen who know something about literature.

The Ohio Democrats.

To-morrow the democratic convention of Ohio will meet at Cleveland. Its principal business will be the nomination of a candidate for governor. The choice of the convention is very uncertain.

Several weeks ago there arose in all parts of Ohio a spontaneous movement for the nomination of Allan G. Thurman. The mere mention of the name of this grand old man in this connection aroused an enthusiasm which extended beyond Ohio and touched the democratic heart throughout the union.

Everywhere is was earnestly hoped that Judge Thurman would accept the nomination; everywhere democrats believed that he could lead the party to victory even over the heavy odds it has to face in Ohio. But Judge Thurman has positively declined to allow the use of his name before the convention, and as he places his declination on the ground that he is not physically equal to the demands of the campaign, his wishes will be respected. Two candidates are prominent for the nomination. They are Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware county, and James E. Campbell, of Butler.

Mr. Powell has had his eyes on the nomination for several months and his friends have been industriously working up his candidacy all over the state.

It is said that he is backed by Senator Payne and the powerful influences which he represents. Mr. Powell has been a member of the legislature and attorney general of Ohio. He is a sterling democrat, a man of good rate ability, and unimpeachable character.

Mr. Campbell announced his candidacy only a few days ago, but it is admitted that he will be very strong before the convention. He is Thurman's choice and this fact will carry many votes to him.

Mr. Campbell is one of the best known of the younger leaders of the Ohio democracy. He has been twice elected to congress in a district which has a decided republican majority. The first time he had a plurality of one vote, but was counted out by the republican returning board. He contested the election and gained his seat. He was elected to the fiftieth congress by two votes.

Mr. Campbell was a gallant union soldier, though he was a mere boy when the war ended. One of the best speeches of the last session of congress was made by him on "The democratic soldiers of the union." He would undoubtedly be a strong candidate.

Judge Geddes, who has been in congress for several terms, is also mentioned as a possible nominee of the convention. If the choice should fall on him, it will probably be because the evenly matched strength of Powell and Campbell made the dark horse act possible.

The Ohio democrats will, we hope, succeed in naming some good man as their candidate for governor. The democratic party in that state has not recently been in good shape. It is time to place it in control of its best men, those who can consolidate all its factions, inspire them with honest zeal, those who can challenge the confidence of the people of the state that democratic success does not mean the rule of ringsters, but that it stands for honest, capable administration of the state government. If the Ohio democrats can inspire this confidence they may win. If they fail to do so they will be badly whipped.

IT was young George Gould that walked into Field and plucked his ripe watermelons. George seems to be a square yard of the same dirt his daddy is made of.

Red Heads and White Horses.

A theory was recenty propounded in the New York papers to the effect that whenever a woman with a red head was seen in that neighborhood could also be seen a white or gray horse. THE CONSTITUTION, in a spirit of carelessness, gave advertisement to that theory, and resolved to test it for the purpose of bringing shame on the head of the propounder.

But, to our horror, it was soon made manifest that the theory was no theory at all, but merely a cold and an unfeeling statement of a fact. This has been the experience of a dozen investigators who interested themselves in the matter. Whenever a woman with red hair is to be seen there also is to be seen a white or gray horse, or a white or gray mule.

We are inclined to protest against this state of things, not against the theory, for that would be useless, but against the fact itself. Why should beings as beautiful and as bright as women with red hair be pursued by white horses?

This is a problem we can make nothing of, but in the sovereign state of Georgia at least, the legislature can pass a law abolishing white horses and thus protect that beautiful product of our climate, the red-headed woman.

CHRISTINE NILLSON, who has already sung four farewells in this country, will sing another farewell, if any manager bold enough to pay her $2,500 a night can be found.

His is Three Lawful Wives.

Polygamy in Utah is a very wicked thing, and we are using the whole power of the government to stamp it out.

But how about polygamy in New York? Why should it be permitted to exist there under the protection of the law?

This is a strong way of putting it, but after reading a remarkable interview in a recent number of the New York World it is impossible to deny that the marriage laws of New York enable rich men to have as many wives as they desire.

The main points in the case reported in the World are these: A young girl was sought in marriage by a man who frankly admitted that he had married some years efore, but his wife had deserted him, going to Europe, and he did not know whether she was living or dead. This did not matter, because under the laws of the state he was free to marry again, as five years had expired without any tidings of the missing wife. The girl consulted with her sister. The two were the daughters of a clergyman who had taught them that neither in the Old or the New Testament is monogamy enjoined, but on the contrary polygamy was supported by all Christian doctrine. So the girls did not see anything wrong in the proposed marriage. The wedding took place, and for a time all went merrily and happily.

Gradually a strong affection developed between the husband and his sister-in-law. The wife found it out and gave the pair some advice. The husband dutifully obeyed. He went to Chicago, obtained a divorce, and married his sister-in-law, who had accompained him to Illinois. The Chicago divorce was of no effect in New York, but the Illinois marriage was recognized as lawful everywhere. The sisters remained good friends, but it was found desirable to have separate homes. As the husband was a millionaire, this was easily arranged.

At this juncture the first wife returned from Europe. Her rage was unbounded when she found that her husband had consoled himself with two lawful wives. She brought suit to annul the second marriage, intending after that to smash the third, but the court held that such an application could only be made by the second wife.

As the matter now stands the husband has three lawful wives in New York. He supports them all because they are entitled to it. The facts came to light through the anxiety of one of the wives as to her property rights if her husband died intestate. Since the matter has been made public it has been ascertained that numbers of wealthy people in New York practice polygamy in the same way, strictly according to the mixed interstate system of marriage and divorce laws resorted to in such cases.

Now what is going to be done about it? The federal government cannot interfere. New York will have to reform the business herself. Bnt it may be necessary to organize an anti-polygamy party and make the matter a leading campaign issue. We live in a wonderful country.

BUFFALO BILL has announced to his confiding countrymen that his success in London has not given him the swell-head. He is one of the few Americans in England who have not been attacked with this disease.

Let All of the Roads In.

It is hard to see why the county commissioners refused on yesterday to give the Atlanta and Edgewood Street Car company the right to run a line to Piedmont park. This company was invited by the Exposition company to make its arrangements to go to the park by the 10th of October. Agreeing to this request they went ahead and have obtained from the city the right to run down Foster street and the right to run down the Boulevard. The county commissioners now refuse them the right to run the rest of the distance.

We do not complain that permission was granted to Mr. Peters to run his line down the Boulevard. Considering his superior equipment it is probably best that this line was selected. But after that selection was made and the county commissioners had reserved the right to let in another line if they saw fit, we cannot see why they refused the Atlanta and Edgewood company to run an additional line. Mr. Peters now will have three distinct lines to the park. It certainly is not much to ask that the Atlanta and Edgewood company shall have the right to put one line. Especially as the representatives of that company offered to take Jackson street, which Mr. Peters had declined to take on the ground that it was not possible to build from Jackson street to the park. We have no interest in the matter except the good of the exposition and the development of the city. The Atlanta and Edgewood company propose to run a line making a circuit of six miles and it looks very much like obstructing progress for the commissioners to refuse to give them permission to run. They propose to put on a line of dummies, which would give them a popular and swift line. The exposition is building, not for one year, but for a term of years, and those officials who bar any street car line from the exposition gates will live to see the inadequacy of the lines now contemplated fully demonstrated. It is best to let all the lines in so that there will be no chance to cry monopoly and the certainty of enough roads to do the business that will be required of them.

THE rise, decline and fall of the Hon. Eugene Field, of the Chicago News, is deftly stated in an announcement that he is shortly to publish a volume of his poems. No genuine newspaper man can do this sort of thing with impunity.

Babies of the Block.

From the Boston Post.

I was a spectator today of an incident which illustrated the association of ideas and perhaps some other things. I came upon a group whose attitude expressed a pained and puzzled interest. The center figures were two very young children holding each other by the hand, one sobbing, the other keeping back the tears. About them were kindly intentioned women plying the little things with questions and receiving answers altogether unsatisfactory when not unintelligible. The children had wandered from home, and either from confusion or because they could not speak plainly it was impossible to learn from them where they lived. The mothers in the group tried baby talk with no success, and I was about to venture an experiment of my own when up stepped a school girl of ten years with "Lemme try." Bending over the bigger of the two little ones she asked: "Where do you buy your candy?" Intelligence and speech awoke together in the scared little brain that had been proof to cajolery and anxiety, and quick the answer came: "At Smithses." The link connecting the runaways with home had been found, and the discoverer marched off leading them in triumph.

Promiscuous Hand-squeezing.

From the Parsons Sun.

About two weeks ago complaints were made at the police headquarters that soue young men and boys were in the habit of slipping into crowds that gathered for different purposes after nightfall, and in the most adroit manner seize the hand of any lady they could get near and giving it a hearty squeeze be off and lost in the crowd before the lady could recover from her surprise and identify the offender. The fellows having escaped detection so far they have become quite bold, and as a consequence complaints have been more numerous of late. At first the ladies did not like to speak of the matter, but the offense being repeated in several instances, they became indignant and will appear in court against the scamps should they be apprehended. The officers are looking after the fellows sharply and have some clues which they think will enable them to capture the offenders.

A New Idea.

From the Los Angeles, Cal., Tribune.

A novel bath was witnessed in Los Angeles yesterday. A father had stationed his whole family of children on the front lawn in order, from the shortest to the tallest, each of the youngsters clothed in a big towel, and when all was ready the hose was turned on, while the youngsters danced with delight. After 15 minutes' brisk application the herd was driven to the rear of the house, where they were dried and redressed. "Yes," said the pater familias, "that's the way I do it, and you see it saves an immense amount of scrubbing."

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

THERE IS ONE cow to every four and one-third persons in this country. There is also several million pumps.

AN EFFORT TO corner oatmeal is being made. This is the meanest development of the spirit of speculation which has perpetrated so many outrages on the people of this country.

SENATOR-ELECT FAULKNER, of West Virginia, says his credentials are perfect and that Governor Wilson's refusal to give him a certificate of election will amount to nothing.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is the marplot of English politics. Whenever he joins a party it is a sure sign that it will soon be in trouble Churchill is miserable if he is not making trouble for others.

TOM OCHILTREE has moved to New York, and will run for congress in one of the city districts next year. Tom will determine which party he will run with as soon as he picks out his district.

SENATOR-ELECT BLODGETT, of New Jersey, denies that he made any arrangement with the republican members of the legislature to secure his election. He says he is a democrat, and will stick to his party through thick and thin.

SIMON CAMERON, who is ninety years old, has just returned from a trip to Europe. Some one asked if he saw Mr. Blaine over there and how he was. "Oh, yes," replied the old man, "I saw him. He is very well and crazier than ever to be president."

TUTTLE, OF IOWA, who proposed to insult President Cleveland if he went to St. Louis, discovered fourteen years after the war was over that he had been hurt. He then went to work and made a grab for fourteen years of arrearage of pension.

WASHINGTON WILL SOON have a democratic postmaster. The thousands of good democrats who live at the capital rejoice at this. The present incumbent is Frank Conger, son of the Michigan ex-senator. He was a delegate to the last republican convention, and ought to have been bounced long ago.

FOURTEEN MONTHS AGO there were one million Knights of Labor in the United States. Now there are less than six hundred thousand. Friends of the order profess not to be disturbed at its decrease of membership. They say it will be more effective at its present size than it could have been when it was larger.

ONE EFFECT OF the heated term in New York has been the utilization of roofs as sleeping apartments. Thousands of people sleep on top of tenements in New York these hot nights. The city papers are urging that hereafter tenement houses be constructed so that their roofs can be used with convenience and safety as dormitories.

GENERAL SHERMAN does not believe in theoretical soldiers. In his speech to the recent graduates of West Point he said; "There is an old saying that 'knowledge is power.' This is not true. Action is power, and when guided by knowledge, produces the largest measure of results. I have encountered men who knew more of the science of war than Grant, Meade or Hancock, whom I would not have intrusted with a picket guard."

THE EPISCOPALIANS OF the Easton, Md., diocese are having a hard time in their efforts to provide themselves with a bishop. Over a year ago they elected Rev. Chauncey Williams, of Augusta. He declined. Three other elections were had but the recipients of the honor all declined. Dr. Dugsdale, of New Orleans, was also chosen, but he died before he could be installed. Dr. Adams, of Vicksburg, is the latest choice of the unfortunate bishopric. It is stated that he has accepted.

WHEN QUEEN VICTORIA was the guest of Lord Salisbury she enjoyed the luxuries of one of the finest residences in the world. Hatfield house is one of the noblest monuments of Elizabethan architecture. It is fitted out with all the conveniences of the Victorian age. The great hall is lighted with five hundred electric lamps and there are two thousand in the building. Every part of the house is supplied with spring water. The entire establishment is a model of convenience and luxury.

THE MAN WHO has had most influence on the methods of warfare since Napoleon Bonaparte, died the other day at the age of seventy-five, passing away as peacefully as the gentlest of men could have wished to die. Perhaps Herr Krupp was fairly entitled to such a serene death. His wonderful inventions in artillery, while they were apparently culculated to aid in bloodshed and horror, were really great peacemakers. When armies were equipped with such terrific machinery of death they hesitated to use it. Krupp helped to make war unpopular by making it hideous. Still it would seem queer if on his tomb we should see engraved, "Blessed are the peacemakers."

Hot Versus Iced Tea.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Tea, taken hot, is certainly more wholesome than iced tea. This is well shown by the enormous population of China, which could never have increased to its present numbers if epidemics had ravaged that empire as they have those of the west. In spite of overcrowding to a degree elsewhere unknown, and indescribable filthy surroundings, the Chinese have remained healthy. The only sanitary redeeming feature of their lives is the almost universal use of tea as a beverage. That is to say, of water that has been boiled. This lesson in practical sanitation is of more value than anything brought forward by our numerous boards of health, national, state or municipal. In the presence of an epidemic of cholera, typhoid fever or dysentery, the wisest precaution to take against infection would be to boi all fluids used for drinking purposes.

A SUMMER SHOWER.

Richmond Dispatch: The man who hauled down the cold wave flag ought to have been shot on the spot.

Philadelphia News: The late Krupp's coal bill was for 80,000 tons a year. It doesn't seem strange that he died.

Cincinnati Enquirer: 'King Kalakaua seems to have borrowed his ideas of finance from the late vice president of the Fidelity bank.

Newark Journal: There have been a great many boating disasters of late, but we have yet to read of a beer schooner being wrecked.

Puck: Why is it that men who eat a great deal are always proud of it, while men who scarcely eat anything are constantly boasting of the fact?

Mobile Register: Mr. C. A. Dana, of the New York Sun, is at present roaming over Europe looking for a variety of office cat that understands European politics.

Judge: Mrs. Langtry, who applies simultaneously for citizenship and divorce, thereby demonstrates that she is thoroughly acquainted with the customs of the country.

Buffalo Commercial: "You never knew effect without cause," said one disputant. "Yes," said the other, triumphantly, "I have known a hen to scratch all day without itching a bit."

Charlotte Democrat: Girls often make use of words without knowing their meaning. A young lady recently informed us that she and a well known young man were chums. We told her it would do to tell us, but before she informed anyone else of the fact, she had better look in her dictionary.

New York Star: The deacon has been home from Europe about a week, and the other day his wife told Mrs. Redbeck confidentially that the deacon had seen a lot of wickedness abroad, because he talked in his sleep of kings full and queens full. She new full meant intoxicated and thought the crowned heads were in a bad way.

Portland Advertiser: President Cleveland regrets that he was unable to acquire a collegiate education. No less than eight of his predecessors, including Washington and Lincoln, the greatest of them all, were not college graduates. The others were Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Johnson and Grant. The president is in goodly company.

N. Y. World: A one-winged chicken has been hatched out at Charleston, S. C., and the hotel landlords down there are fighting for it. They want to put it on exhibition, so as to convince the guest who orders a broiled chicken for breakfast and only gets a pair of legs and a pinch of breast in return that the great new south produces a different kind of bird from that of the effete north.

NO SECOND WIFE.

So the First Wife Said as She Flourished Her Hatchet.

From the Baltimore American.

A case of decided interest to men generally, and to married men particularly, comes from Montana territory. It gives the details of an attempt to settle the second wife problem. The victim in the case was a Mr. Griswold. His wife was on her death bed. One day she made a peculiar request of one of the attendants, she asked for a hatchet. In order to humor her whim the hatchet was procured for her, and she threw it carelessly on the bed. Two days before she died she summoned her husband. He knelt in tears, and, like the devoted man that he was, poured fourth his sorrow and sympathy. The dying wife bade him farewell and conjured him never to marry again. On this point, however, Griswold was not positive, for he expected to live a long time; and he probably felt that the most effectual way to drown old grief was to submerge it in new love. Consequently he was not prompt in giving a promise, and when he hesitated so long Mrs. Griswold suddenly drew the hatchet from under the covering and dealt the unsuspecting man a blow in one eye, destroying its vision and disfiguring him for life. Forty-eight hours afterward the wounded man was a widower.

We cannot, of course, indorse the savage methods of Mrs. Griswold; but it can be said in mitigation of her assault on her beloved husband that she was ill, and, furthermore, that if there is any one question that a woman feels more deeply upon than anything else, it is this terrible problem of a second wife. To think that she, dead, buried, and with a beautiful epitaph npon her tombstone, should be supplanted in the husband's affections by some unknown woman, and that her portrait should be taken out of the parlor and carried up into the garret, is rather too much for any woman to bear with equanimity. Probably this question has caused more heart-burnings, has given rise to more little quarrels, and has been a bigger bugbear generally than all the spring bonnets and silk dresses of a life time. Mrs. Griswold staggered under the weight of it, and when her husband hesitated to come to time with a promise to sign a prohibition marriage pledge, she swiftly dealt the blow that destroyed his facial beauty forevermore. We can only hope that the recording angel did not judge the poor wife too harshly, and we can give the damaged widower the full measure of our sympathy.

But wait. Perhaps we need not waste that sympathy. Griswold acquired a shining glass eye, and a year ago he was married to his second wife. Nothing but death can keep a man out of matrimony when his heart is turned that way.

Overrun with Cranks.

St. Louis Republican.

Washington's latest crank murder has set the doctors to talking, and some of them are outspoken in blaming the law for the unusually large number of dangerous cranks always to be found in this city. It is so difficult now to put a lunatic in an insane asylum, they say, that few care to take the trouble necessary. Formerly if two physicians and two other citizens certified to the insanity of an individual, that settled it, and the lunatic was at once put under lock and key. But now no man can be locked up as a lunatic without trial by jury, and it is a rare case when twelve jurymen can be found to agree upon the insanity of any person.

One physician, who has had some trouble himself with lunatics said yesterday: "In consequence of the restoration by the late Judge Cartter of the old practice of a trial by jury as a prerequisite to committal to an insane asylum, there is now a considerable number of insane persons at large in Washington, and the community need not imagine that the horrible assassination of Mr. Kennedy will stand alone. The other lunatics in Washington will doubtless be heard from, and after a number of murders of prominent persons has been committed by madmen who ought to be inmates of lunatic asylums the old practice will doubtless be restored."

The Southern White Man.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Partial investigations into the agricultural condition of the southern states make clear the interesting fact that in nearly every case of increased production of a staple crop white labor is to be credited with it. The sugar crop in Louisiana is raised almost exclusively by negroes—and it exhibits no increase; there is not as much sugar raised now as there was twenty-seven years ago. The rice crop in South Carolina, cultivated almost exclusively by negro labor, shows a falling off, too, while the rice crop in Louisiana, grown mainly by whites, is increasing. Cotton is raised over a large area in the south, and the crop is now two-fifths (2,000,000) larger than it was before the war—and the increase is to be found almost invariably in the localities where white labor prevails. Some estimates place the proportion of the southern cotton crop raised by white labor at one-half. The truck-farming, dairying and fruit growing that are coming to the front as features in southern agriculture are exclusively in the hands of white persons. These facts are remarkable when it is remembered that the negroes have increased more rapidly than the whites, and that until several years after the war they were the only farm-workers in many of the southern states.

A Byron Revival.

From the Kansas City Star.

In 1888 the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lord Byron will be celebrated at Nottingham, England. The English have been slow to do full honor to this great poet. He was stormy and lashed the lords and ladies of England without mercy, but he was a master of good English, and by the majority of readers considered the most original genius of his time. It will be singular if the agitation in his favor does not cause a revival in the demand and sale of his works.

Impressive for What They Represent.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The poor little cockle shells which the navy department has sent to Honolulu in token of the disposition of the United States to protect the interests of its citizens in that quarter of the world are not calculated in themselves to inspire either respect or alarm. They are impressive only from the weight, resources and fighting qualities of their owners. Back of a tiger cat's whiskers are his teeth and claws.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Free Pews.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: We hear a great deal about preaching the gospel to the poor, and much discussion as to the best means of "reaching the masses."

No doubt most ministers are very willing to go out into the highways and hedges to preach; but do the churches desire the attendance of the poor upon the services of the sanctuary? Do not the pew-renting churches practically say: "Come ye who can pay for seats, and listen to the gospel; but ye who are not able to pay may find out the way of salvation as best you can?"

"Faith cometh by hearing," but how can they hear if they have not the money to pay for seats? If all the churches were to adopt this system, the poor would be practically excluded from the services of the house of God. Would it not be well for our pew-renting churches to ponder the 2d chapter of James, especially the third verse?

As pew-renting is a "cause of offense" to many, it seems to me that these words of Paul are applicable to the churches that practice it: "Take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling block to them that are weak."

It may be said that seats are usually provided for all who come—and it is true that the announcements of church services frequently close with the words: "All are cordially invited; or all are welcome," but one cannot feel very welcome when after having secured himself he is asked to change his seat to make way for the pew holder.

I am not advocating exemption of the poor from giving to the cause of Christ, for I would not rob them of this means of grace.

But I do think that he who can cast in only the "widow's mite," ought to be allowed to feel that he has as much right to a seat in the house of his Father, as he who of his abundance can give his thousands.

L. THREETE.

An Explanation Asked For.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Why is it that colored people are so peculiarly discriminated against by the owners of Ponce de Leon springs? It is understood that the springs belong to the street railroads and that the water is free. I noticed yesterday that the street railroads gladly accepted the fare of some colored passengers, but as soon as the cars reached the grounds these same passengers were politely but forcibly informed by the policeman on duty that they must leave at once under penalty of having "a case made against them." An explanation from the street railroad authorities is in order.

X. L. F.

An Efficient Pension Department.

EDITOR'S CONSTITUTION: I desire to testify to the efficient management of the pension department under Hon. John C. Black, the commissioner. I forwarded my papers and inabout twenty days received my certificate of pension, number 2,425, with receipt for the first quarter's payment, which I signed and returned, and in three days receeived draft on the department for payment of same.

JOHN DUNWOODY.
Vol. H. R. Jackson's Ga., Reg't Mexican War.

OUTLAWRY.

A Chapter in the History of Early Crime in Tennessee.

THE FIRST NOTED AMERICAN ROBBER.

A Sketch of the Career of Joseph Thompson Hare, Annoyed by Being Poor, He Becomes an Outlaw.

From the Chattanooga Commercial.

The recent discovery in Putnam county of a cavern containing the skeletons of sixty murdered men has been chronicled by the press of the country as well as of Tennessee. The publication has caused a thrill of horror to pervade civilization. Yet this cavern was doubtless filled through the joint efforts of a band of highway robbers, whose united efforts sink almost into insignificance in the light of the individual efforts of some of the men whose infamy has soiled the name of the volunteer state. A Commercial man has been taking notes from time to time in regard to the outlaws of Tennessee, and it is the purpose of this article to recite briefly the career of one of the most notorious. Taking them up in chronological order.

Joseph Thompson Hare is entitled to the first mention. He was the first noted highwayman that America produced. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was born in 1780. His criminal career, as is often the case, is to be attributed to the over-indulgence of his parents, who were highly respectable people. Allowed to do pretty much as he pleased, he sought the company of the idle. He was

ANNOYED BY BEING POOR,

while some of the other boys were rich and had a plenty of spending money. To remedy this, he prevailed upon some of his companions to make a night call at the house of a wealthy old farmer. They found the old man asleep upon his front doorstep. Hare was lifted to a back shed, entered the window, and going through the old man's trunks secured five hundred dollars. This was divided among the crowd, all of whom hid their share till the excitement died out. Then Hare became reckless in his viciousness, and his father undertaking to check him, he made his way to Philadelphia, and succeeded in working his passage on a ship to New Orleans. The day he arrived, he whipped a local pugilist named Marshall, who offered him an affront, and this led to several matches and his extensive acquaintance amongst the worst class of the city.

In those days travel was confined to the stage coach and keel-boat as public conveyances, though many traveled long distances horseback. There were few banks and facilities for exchange were unknown, so that travelers frequently carried large sums with them. This made the highwayman's calling quite lucrative, if he could escape the traveler's bullet and the hangman's noose. Hare and two companies started on the road to Baton Rouge. Good luck at once favored him. Watching two men who got out of a boat, he saw them bury a small bundle in a ravine, and heard them tell of the murder of a man they were taking to New Orleans. As soon as they were gone he unearthed the bundle, and found it to contain a diamond pin, a gold watch and chain and $6,500 in Tennessee and Louisiana bank notes. Finding the name and residence of the murdered man, Hare, after inquiries at Baton Rouge, wrote a letter to the man's brother, who with a party of friends

WAITED THE RETURN

of the two murderers to the place where the treasure was concealed, and arrested them in the act of digging up the jewelry and papers which Hare had left in the hole, carried them to Baton Rouge, where they were legally hung for murder.

Hare and his companions now went to Nashville. Soon after arriving there they ambushed a party of four Spaniards, on their way from Florida to Nashville to buy goods, and he and his companions netted over $7,000 each out of the robbery. Soon afterwards his party robbed a party of three men, obtaining $13,500, and on another trip $4,000. The comrades now went to Nashville where they got a new outfit and journeyed from there to Knoxville and then to New Orleans where they arrived with over $12,000 each. In three months they had lost it all, having been plucked by male and female sharpers, and after consultation selected the road from Baton Rouge to Pensacola for their operations. From one victim they secured $18,000, and went back to New Orleans. There Hare was suddenly taken down with yellow fever, and when he recovered knew not what had become of his money. Hunting up his comrades, he found that they were also

FINANCIALLY EXHAUSTED.

They stole a horse apiece, but had to abandon them and take a barge. Swindling a fellow passenger at cards, enabled them to reach Nashville several thousand ahead. There they put up at the City hotel, but being recognized by a man Hare had once attempted to rob, they set out for Knoxville and organized an extensive series of operations. Hare went to Nashville, where he met an old female acquaintance, who had married a Cuban named Garcia. She acknowledged that her husband was a heavy defaulter. Learning that Garcia was soon to return home with a large sum, Hare, having obtained a description of him, waylaid him on the road, and when Garcia would have turned him over to an approaching party of horsemen revealed to Garcia that he knew who he was and thus silenced him, and secured all the money the Spaniard had.

He now started out for Richmond, but did not reach there. In Franklin county, Va., the robbery of a drover cost him eight years in prison. In Baltimore, after his release, he learned harness-making, but tiring of that life went to Philadelphia and from there to his childhood's home, only to find that nobody knew him. He left and drifted to Albany where he became a foot-pad. Meeting an old friend they operated on the road from New York to Canada, and elsewhere in that part of the country. One day Hare went into a tailor shop to be measured for a suit, and while there recognised his younger brother Lewis at work, and made himself known. This afterward led to Lewis becoming an outlaw like himself. He now

MARRIED A PHILADELPHIA LADY,

but this did not check his career. The robbery of a Princeton merchant netted him $30,000, but foolishly stopping for the night at a wayside inn cost him a sentence of five years in prison. After having served but a portion of his time he was pardoned, his crime being represented as the first offense of a man driven to desperation by the loss of a large fortune.

When released from prison, Hare, after trying to dissuade his brother from crime formed a partnership with him and a man named Alexander. On the 11th of March, 1818, the three robbed a stage coach near Havre de Grace and tied the driver and the passengers. These released themselves and a hot pursuit was made. They were arrested on suspicion in Baltimore, having made an extravagant outlay for clothing. They were tried and convicted. All were sentenced to death, but Lewis's sentence was commuted to ten years imprisonment. Alexander and the elder Hare, however, bravely met their fate.

Strange to say, Hare's hand was unstained with murder. He had many good qualities, which might have been directed in youth. In New Orleans he once saved some children from a burning house at the risk of his life. Several times he saved the lives of victims when his companions wanted them killed. This was the case in the robbery for which he was hanged. Hare was somewhat of a poet, as may be seen from these lines, written by him while under sentence of death:

THE LAMENT.

Like the dove far from his mate
Forced to roam,—
By the sad decrees of Fate,
From my home,
I'm a wanderer all weary,
Deserted, sad and dreary,
Beneath Heaven's dome.

I have drunk the bitter draught
Of regret,
And my eyes while oft I've laughed,
Have been wet
With burning, blistering tears,
And my heart with anguished fears
Is aching yet.

By sin and sorrow lured
To my doom,
In crime's black toils immured,—
Baleful gloom;—
For me is no retreat,
Fate directs my erring feet
To the tomb.

GLENN'S BILL.

What the Author Has to Say of an Important Measure.

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A Short Statement From the Officers of Ianta and Clark Universities—The Mixed State of Affairs.

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"Does your bill discriminate against th races?"

"That is exactly what it does not do. protects each race absolutely in its own right which rights are equal in law and in fact be tween the races. Classification is not dis crimination. Discrimination consists in plac ing the two races in different attitudes so fa as their rights are concerned before the law It does not mean the mere placing of the two in relation to each other, but putting them in different attitudes towards the common right and priveliges which are the proper heritage of both."

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"What suggested the introduction of your bill?"

"It was suggested by the misappropriation of the eight thousand dollars given annually by the state to the Atlanta university, for the education of the colored youth. It was officially reported by the board of visitors that white children were being taught in that university, and that so much of this eight thousand dollars as was necessary for teaching these white children, was diverted from the purpose for which it was granted, namely the education of colored children. I discovered that

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"What suggested the introduction of your bill?"

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"Has your bill met with much consideration?"

"A great deal. The legislature realizes with me that this is one of the

MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

I need not dwell on the social chaos that would come from commingling the races in the schools. The fancy shudders at contemplation of the product of the two races thus thrown together at young and impressible ages in unrestricted intercourse, each imbibing the worst ideas of the other. The miscegenation of ideas may be as fatal as physical miscegenation, and the intellectual hybrid resulting from the co-education of the races as much a monstrosity as the physical hybrid could be. But there is no use discussing the co-education of the races. The south is absolutely and fixedly and finally committed against this; but the whole system of public education hangs on the passage of my bill. If the co-education of the races is permitted in Georgia all the intelligence of this state cannot save the public school system from instant destruction. Why even now the fact that a half dozen white children are being educated with the black children in the Atlanta university has started a movement to take from that university the eight thousand annually given by the state. I am opposed to taking this money away from the colored university, because I want to see the colored race educated. It is as much to protect that university in its endowment as for anything else that my bill will be insisted on. The most fanatical New Englander should strike hands with me in putting this bill through, because public education is what we both fight for, and public education in Georgia is doomed the moment there is a possibility of mixing whites and blacks in the public schools. Further than this,

THE PEACEFUL RELATIONS

of the whites and blacks now fully assured, and in daily demonstration will be destroyed. As Mr. Grady said in his article in reply to Cable "concurrently, the races must go in the south. In peace and good relation they should go, but separately they must go."

Each must be left to follow its normal development without interference, let or hindrance from the other. Each must have its equal rights, and each must be protected if needs be from invasion or interference. If this is done, if this problem is left to work itself out in peace and harmony without injudicious interference, even out of this apparent confusion we shall bring order, beauty and prosperity."

"What are the terms of your bill?"

"The bill simply provides for the punishment of any person who shall teach white and colored children in the same room, or in the same institution. It makes such action a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or twelve months on the chaingang, or six months in jail. Any proportion of one, or all of these punishments the judge sees fit to impose. It makes the teacher liable if it is a private school, or the trustees, president, proprietors, or principals liable if it is a public school, or an incorporated school. Provided that it can be shown that any or all of these knowingly permit children of different races to be educated in the same institution."

THE TWO UNIVERSITIES.

With a view to ascertaining to what extent this "mental miscegenation," to use Colonel Glenn's expression, has been going on at the two prominent colored universities, a CONSTITUTION reporter sought out the authorities.

At Atlanta university Rev. Cyrus W. Francis, secretary and treasurer, gave the desired information. "We had during the past year," said he, "seven white children in our classes. These were, with one exception, the children of members of our faculty. That exception was he young son of Rev. Mr. Kemp, a minister doing missionary work among the negroes. This little boy attends the school because he is a playmate of the other white children who attend."

"It seems to me," he continued, "that a big fuss is being made over a small matter. No white children have ever been members of the highest classes in our university, nor have any graduated. It is the most natural thing in the world for the parents to desire to have their little ones under their personal supervision, and that is why they prefer to have them attend here rather than send them off to public schools. The children get their preliminary training here, and are sent away to school as soon as they are big enough."

AT CLARK UNIVERSITY

about the same facts exist. The president of the institution was not to be found. Rev. W. P. Thirkeld, dean of Gammon school of theology, told the reporter that there have been in attendance upon the university classes seven white people, all children except one, and all members of the families of the different professors.

"The teachers here have never made any such issues as that brought up by Mr. Glenn's bill and we regret that any such issue is raised. The white people taught here are, with a single exception, children. They are put in the classes taught by their parents and their friends, or otherwise the little ones would have to go two miles to reach any other schools."

NINETEEN MILE BICYCLE RACE

From Fairburn to Atlanta by the Country Road on Wheels.

A meeting of bicyclists was held yesterday afternoon in the exposition rooms. Great interest was manifested in the wheelmen's races at the coming fair. There are about fifty wheelmen in Atlanta and the number is being increased daily. Committees were appointed and communication opened with wheelmen in every section of the country and it is thought that a very large number will be gathered here in October.

A NINETEEN MILE RACE FOR A MEDAL.

In the meantime a bicycle race is proposed from Fairburn, Georgia to Atlanta by the country road. This is the best road running out of Atlanta for the wheel. The railroad is barred and the race must be made by the country road, which runs alongside of the railroad track nearly all the way. The date of the race will be about two weeks from this morning. The start will be made from Fairburn, at 4:30, which will bring the wheelmen in Atlanta by six o'clock, as the nineteen miles can be made in an hour and thirty minutes. The finish will be made at Nash's near Colonel Adair's, alongside of the railroad, where there is a clear open space. Extra street cars will be run to that point so that the public may witness the finish.

It is likely that the West Point road will run a special train of flat cars to Fairburn, leaving the city at three o'clock, carrying the bicyclers and spectators to Fairburn. The start will be made at 4:30. The train will run alongside of the wheelmen, keeping in view almost every foot of the distance, and reach Atlanta with them in full sight of the finish. It is likely that a thousand spectators will go down on the special train if that number can be carried. Many of the best known riders in Atlanta will contest for the medals, among them Mr. R. L. Cooney, Messrs. Harry and E. M. Durant, Mr. Chalfalt, Mr. Homer Reid, Mr. Hamilton Cooper and others. Reasonable handicaps will be given, in which event there will be twenty entries. The men will ride in wheelmen's costumes, each man carrying his own colors, and the race will be a beautiful diversion.

Eighty-Three More Days.

It is eighty-three days from this morning (including Sundays) until the gates of the Piedmont exposition are opened to the public.

THE DAY WITH THE POLICE.

Burglaries Investigated and Arrests Made—Some Cases in Police Court.

Several days ago a telegram was received at police headquarters from LaFayette, Ala., asking for the arrest of Jesse Mitchell, a negro who had shot at a man in that place some time ago. Detectives Reeves and Bedford secured a description of the negro and early yesterday morning succeeded in arresting him. There was a reward of ten dollars for Mitchell. Last night an officer started to Alabama with the prisoner and will reach his destination this morning.

John Echols, a negro well known in police circles, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning, charged with disorderly conduct. The evidence showed that he had thrown a stone at a small white boy, striking him in the face and making a severe wound. Judge Anderson required a $100 for assault with intent to murder.

Peter Dunlap and Henry Garvin, two of the men who were arrested Saturday night with John Clark at the wagon yard, were fined each ten dollars and cost in police court yesterday morning. John Clark was fined five dollars and cost in two cases.

Arch Anderson and John Badger, the two men who were arrested Saturday night charged with whipping their wives, were each fined ten dollars in police court yesterday morning. Anderson went to the rock pile, while the negro paid out.

Dan Martin, a negro, new to the Atlanta police, was arrested yesterday by Patrolmen Whidby and Watts. Martin is suspected of burglarizing a residence on Wheat street Saturday night, from which he stole thirty-five dollars.

Rufus Crawford, a suspect, was arrested yesterday. Crawford is thought to be a Cain street burglar.

Will Ligon interfered with a bailiff who was making a levy yesterday and was arrested.

A burglar entered J. C. Hendrix's residence on Houston street night before last and stole a pair of pants, two street car tickets and a watch key.

A BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT.

The Parlors of the Y. M. C. A. Thronged Last Night.

One of the most successful social gatherings ever held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association occurred last night. Not less than 400 persons participated in the evenings's festivities.

The following young gentlemen acted as the reception committee:

B. D. Pattie, M. A. Davis, W. K. Pharr, J. B. Stewart, C. A. Calvert, S. C. Prim, A. J. Chapman, Guy Mitchell, T. B. Graves, J. H. Dunwiddie, J. L. Shepherd, J. M. Thomas, Henry Hynds, F. Knox, Thos. Austin, E. P. Chalfant, E. H. Walker, J. M. Johnson, S. C. Callaway, W. A. Richards, W. M. Brotherton, W. L. Hubbard, Jr., Thos. Hardin, L. B. Parks, Frank L. Dennis, C. A. Peek, T. A. Abbey, Sam'l Warnock, Robt. Wimberly, Geo. W. Stevens, W. N. Boyd, D. S. Boyd, C. H. Flyer. C. B. Howard, Jr.

The entertainment was called a "fruit supper," and it deserved that appellation. The following menu was served:

FRUIT MENU.

Apples, Bananas, Cantaloupes,
Grapes, Peaches,
Pears, Pineapples, Watermelons.

Served with cake and lemonade.

The Y. M. C. A. orchestra, composed of some of the most talented young musicians of the city, furnished the music, which was in keeping with the other excellent features of the entertainment.

The occasion will long be remembered by the members and their lady friends.

This is the Season of the Year When children teething are almost sure to hav dysentery and diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. 25 cents a bottle.

The Atlanta Rifles' excursion to Cumberland Island will leave on the 6th August. Round trip tickets only $7.00, good for ten days.

KNOCKED OUT AGAIN.

The House Refuses to Reconsider Its Action Concerning

THE MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA.

Stirring Speeches, Pro and Con—The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Appoints a Committee to Talk.

The Marietta and North Georgia bill was again before the house, yesterday, upon Mr. Howell's motion to reconsider the action of Friday.

Mr. Weil stated that he introduced the bill. He referred to the fact that the opponents of state aid to the railroad urged as a reason why the aid should not be given, that if a road was important enough to be built, capital would come in and build it.

The house now refuses to grant a charter that capital may come in and build a road. It was our duty as representatives to guard the rights of the people of Georgia. While the world is opposed to monopolies, Georgia should not endeavor to have a monopoly in railroads. The Marietta and North Georgia has made arrangements for securing $11,000,000. Railroads are a great benefit to the state. Without the building of other lines, where would the Western and Atlantic railroad be? It was urged that to grant the charter would injure the State road.

A COMPARISON.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad runs along the line of the State road. If 138 miles does not kill the State road, will twenty miles of road kill it?

The credit of the state is not founded on the Western and Atlantic railroad, but on the honesty of the people of Georgia. The state of Georgia borrows money on her good name. Why, after the charter was granted the East Teneessee, Virginia and Georgia, we floated bonds at four and a half per cent. Building of railroads will not lower the credit of the state or lessen the value of her bonds.

"The Marietta and North Georgia railroad is called a baby," said Mr. Weil. "Well, then do not kill the baby in its swaddling clothes. As the introducer of the bill, I think I am entitled to a hearing."

Mr. Glenn was opposed to any legislation inimical to the State road. That road should be preserved intact. He opposed the charter of the Augusta and Chattanooga railroad, because it was inimical to the State road. But, believing that no one should be denied a hearing, he would favor a reconsideration.

SHOULD HAVE A HEARING.

No man should be condemned without a hearing.

Mr. Arnheim opposed the motion to reconsider. The bill had had its day in court. Mr. Hoke Smith, attorney of the road, had been heard fully.

Mr. Howell.—"Did any of the citizens interested have a hearing?"

Mr. Arnheim.—"The people interested live between Marietta and Atlanta. The state had already given the use of 250 convicts for three years, and $66,000 to this baby. This baby had a fine appetite and was all stomach." He referred to the commanding position of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, by which the city of Atlanta, the Western and Atlantic railroad, the Georgia Pacific railroad and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad were at its mercy. Atlanta would be benefitted, and the state more so, if this bill does not pass.

Mr. Howell said that Mr. Arnheim had misconceived the question. It was broader than the interests of the city of Atlanta. He urged members to study the question carefully before they decided. Hear from the people along the line of the road who are to be affected by the bill.

THE POSITION OF THE STATE.

Opposition to monopolies is the settled policy of the state. You are more than trustees of the State road; you are trustees of the entire state. If the State road was the property of any other road would you hesitate to grant a charter to a competing line? Certainly not. The Marietta and North Georgia simply asks for the same privilege granted to others. The question is not whether the bill should pass but whether it shall have a hearing before the committee.

It is said that the people of Atlanta do not want the road. Give us a few hours, until the people can be heard from in Atlanta and along the line of the road, and I will show you such an indorsement as no other road ever received. Will you not allow the bill discussed?

A meeting has been called at the chamber of commerce to express the feelings of Atlanta on this bill. If any man entitled to speak for Atlanta says Atlanta does not want this road, I will withdraw further support to the bill. You all recollect that the granting of new charters to railroads was fought by established roads because they were competing lines. You granted the charters, and instead of injuring these roads have benefitted their competitors.

THE VALUE OF THE ROAD.

If when the State road was built the state had adopted as its policy "no new railroads to be built," what would have been our condition today? The same cry of injury of the State road was made when the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads were projected. The State road is worth more than ever today. Anti-monopoly is the safe-guard of a democratic people. We have no right to place the property of the state on a different plane from that of private property. The people of Knoxville, Tenn., hold out their hands to this road, proposing to subscribe $500,000 to it. Build this road and in five years you can duplicate it a dozen times.

Mr. Olive favored reconsideration on the ground that every citizen had a right to be heard. There were objectionable features in the bill, but they could be stricken out.

As the committee meeting reporting adverse was thinly attended, he favored reconsideration. The people of Oglethorpe contributed to the building of the State road, and yet asked for the charter of the Augusta and Chattanooga railroad. The value of branch roads, serving as feeders to the Marietta and North Georgia, was very great.

THE CHAIRMAN SPEAKS.

Mr. Chappell said that every publicity was given to the meeting of the committee.

He had stated that while the ground on which recommittal was asked, was unfounded and not tenable, he would not oppose it.

This bill charters a line between Atlanta and Marietta when one is already in operation. A proposition to connect any other cities, where a line is now operated, by a new road, would be defeated unless it passed through new territory and distant from the other line.

Mr. Atkinson opposed reconsideration. There was no matter of larger consequence before the general assembly than this, and it should be voted on without regard to friendship. The idea is to charter a road between Atlanta and Marietta, a competing line with the State road. I would not vote to charter a new road to run side by side with the Atlanta and West Point railroad. The Marietta and North Georgia railroad was petted by the state when aid was refused to others, and contrary to the policy of the state, on the ground that it was to be a feeder to the State road. It is immoral to use the convicts and money of the state to build a feeder to the State road and then turn it into a competing line with it.

By yeas 81 to nays 41, on motion of Mr. Watts, the motion to reconsider was tabled.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Action of Atlanta's Prominent Business Men On the Bill.

There was a called meeting of the chamber of commerce yesterday morning.

President Lowry, in calling the body to order, stated the meeting was for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent action of the general assembly in refusing to recommit the bill allowing the extension to Atlanta of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad.

Mr. John N. Dunn, president of the Atlanta and Hawkinsville railroad, submitted the subjoined resolutions:

1st. The continuation of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad to Atlanta will be of great benefit to the people of this immediate section, and of the entire state.

2d. The committee on railroads of the house of representatives of Georgia has reported adversely upon the bill to allow the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad company to come to Atlanta.

3d. The policy of Georgia has been, and should continue to be such as to encourage the development of her resources by encouraging the construction of railroads.

4th. The staate has recognized, and should continue to recognize the principle that the same rules should be applied when a new road competes with the state's property, which applies when it competes with the property of private citizens, therefore be it

Resolved, That the senator from this district and the representatives from Fulton be requested to use their most earnest efforts to secure such legislation as will allow the Marietta and North Georgia railroad company to come to Atlanta.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, of which the chairman of this bodyshall be a member, to memoralize the legislature in behalf of the proposed extension.

In supporting these resolutions the mover made an earnest address. He said he had not been able to understand what reasons induced the members of the legislature to deny the Marietta and North Georgia railroad company the privilege of extending their road from Marietta to Atlanta. It has always been the policy of the Georgia general assembly to encourage the building of railroads, whether or not they happened to be parallel with other competing railroads. So far as he knew this was the first instance where the legislature had discouraged and actually frustrated the building of a new railroad in any part of the state. The idea appears to be that this new extension will compete with the Western and Atlantic—the State road. For the legislature to take this view of it and for this reason to refuse the company the right to extend its line to Atlanta would be to go back on the record of every session of the legislature. How long, he asked, has it been since the general assembly chartered a railroad to be built from Macon to Atlanta and from Atlanta to Rome? The average distance apart of the two railways between Atlanta and Macon is less than ten miles. "If that was not destructive competition," continued Mr. Dunn, "earnest and costly to the Central railroad, it is a strange thing to me. The people of Georgia believed that it was inimical and damaging to the interests of the Central. But here is a proposition to build a line that competes for about twenty miles with state property. The legislature says that it is wrong because it will impair the value of the state's property. It is certainly right and proper that the state should take the same medicine that she gives to her people. Suppose the State road should be injured to a small extent, we have a competing line from Atlanta to Norfolk. Does this add nothing to the interest of Georgia? The day may yet come when our principal outlet will be over the Marietta and North Georgia railroad."

Mr. Dunn's speech was heard closely by all, and as soon as he concluded it, Mr. Gramling proposed the adoption of the resolutions. The motion was adopted unanimously.

It was suggested that it would be a good move for the president to appoint on the committee several prominent citizens of Atlanta, not members of the chamber of commerce. The committee is as follows: R. J. Lowry, Mayor J. T. Cooper, R. D. Spalding, S. M. Inman, M. C. Kiser, E. W. Marsh, P. L. Mynatt, E. P. Howell, Jacob Haas, A. Proudfit, A. C. Wyly, T. L. Langston, T. J. Hightower, J. M. Ponder, E. P. Chamberlin, F. P. Rice.

No other business being before the body, the meeting adjourned about 11 o'clock.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERSONALS.

W. M. Ross, of Fort Valley, is in the city.

Mr. W. J. GUNBY left for a pleasant visit to Morehead city.

MESSRS. R. P. ROUGHTON and J. J. Pittman, of Sandersville, are in the city.

Go to Sam Walker, 2½ Marietta street, for the finest picture frames in the city. tue thu sat

MISS ALICE SIMMS, of Covington, Ga., is in the city visiting Miss Corrie Carr at 142 Spring street.

MRS. L. E. GWINN and Miss Gussie May Mitchell, left yesterday for Sweetwater Park hotel Salt Springs, Ga.

MISS LIZZIE PATTERSON, of Newbern, Miss Nellie Grant, of Griffin, are visiting Miss Natalie Little, 66 Windsor street.

MISS ANNIE THORNTON, who has been visiting her cousin Mr. V. R. Thornton, left for her home in Greensboro Saturday.

IF YOU WANT to go to Cumberland Island take advantage of the low rates offered by the Atlanta Rifles August the 6th.

MISS CLARA G. DAVIS, of Boston, a graduate of Wellesley college, is spending the summer with friends in Atlanta, and will remain until late in the fall.

MISSES CRAWFORD and Marcus, of Columbus, Georgia, are in the city stopping at the Talmadge house.

MR. J. A. JACOBUS and family, of Hawkinsville, arrived in this city after a week's stay at Indian Springs, and is stopping with Mr J. Selig. Mr. Jacobus left for his home today.

MR. GEORGE W. CRUSSELLE, from the surveying party of the Atlanta and Hawkinsville railroad, is in the city for a few days. He reports vigorous work from his party near The Rock and Fort Valley, Georgia.

AT THE KIMBALL: R S Jones, Albany, Ga; J A Yancy, Florida; Frank E Fleming, Augusta, Ga; George James Smith, New York; A H Felton, Ga; S Mayhoff, New York; Mrs E Pinkussohn, Charleston, S C; Mrs R J Loeb, Charleston, S C; T J Ross, Macon, Mississippi; W D Waples, Savannah, Georgia; Z T Terrell, New York; B F Williams, Waycross, Ga; Max Allman, Hawkinsville, Ga; R A Allison, S C; Henry F Dunwoody, Brunswick, Ga; L H Dean, Rome, Ga; W T Owen, Nashville, Tenn; Hon R J Lee, Miss; Chas Handy, Salt Springs, Ga; J T Dent, Newnan, Ga; B Hook, city; D M Rogers, wife and daughter, Talladega, Ala; S T Kingsberry, Savannah, Ga; Jno S Ernest, M G White, Macon, Ga; H H Carlton, T L Gautt, Athens, Ga; Jno S Hamilton, Jr., Birmingham, Ala; Rev J R Smith, Ga; R B Russell, Miss Emma Hamilton, Miss Anna Hamilton, Miss Crawford, Athens, Ga; Francis Fontaine, Columbus, Ga; M A Mustin, Madison, Ga; J Todd, Baltimore, A Blair, Macon, Ga; George Rosenfeld, New York; D F Jack, A S Ragsdale, Georgia; J H Hirsch, city; D K Proctor, Washington, D C; G B Pritchard, Savannah; S W Walter, Baltimore; W R Hirsch, Georgia; W W Simpson and wife, Chattanooga; John Hancock, Chillicothe, Ohio; John D Young, Louisville, Ky; J P Tilly, Conyer, Ga; A S Clay, Marietta, Ga; R S Rust, city; E S Long, Cincinnati, O; Charles M Neel, Moreland Park; B Winstock, New York; W L Williams, West Point, Ga; E J Meyers, Cincinnati; F Hagedron, West Point; Ga; A J Driver, Lafayette, Ala; J S Goldsmith, Baltimore; John W Kruger, New York; J A Long, Dawson, Ga; J F Graham, Louisville, Ky; J J Campion, Louisville, Ky; C S Patton, City; T O Powell, Milledgeville, Ga; C C Sims, Jr, Macoe, Ga; George W Collins, C W Powell and wife, Lithonia, Ga; G W McElreen and wife, Alton Angier, city; P H Evans, Ga; Mrs Clearborn, Fort Gibson, Miss; George F Gober, A S Clay, Marietta, Ga; B Z Powers, N Y; A Weil, Montgomery, Ala; J K Park, Jr, N Y; W R Evans, N C; Geo D Wadley, Ga; S Kirkman, Ala; T L Gantt, W B Thomas, Athens, Ga; W T Mosely, Richmond, Va; Charles L Prtterson, Ga; S C Ray, Charlotte, N C; Miss Belle McLendon, Thomasville, Ga; Miss Loulu Gordon, Ga; A C Jones, Tenn.

MR. TAPPAN'S DEATH.

A Well Known Citizen Dies of Typhoid Fever.

The announcement of the death of Mr. W. L. Tappan will carry sorrow into many households this morning. The sad event occurred at his residence in this city, No. 223 Hilliard street, yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. He died of typhoid fever after a short confinement to his bed. His remains will be carried to his former home, White Plains, for burial. The body will leave Atlanta this morning at eight o'clock and will be accompanied by many relatives and friends of the deceased. The deceased was a prominent member of the First Methodist church. He was respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Tappan was a member of the Governor's Horse Guard, and had expected to make the trip with his company to Salt Springs.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dose.

HANSOM CABS! HANSOM CABS!

Try them. They are the easiest riding vehicle put on wheels, and "so English, you know."

The Gurneys, another novelty that has taken popular favor.

If you desire to take a ride in a first-class outfit, telephone or dispatch a messenger to the Ballard Transfer Co. office, Union Depot. Telephone 205.
5p

A SERIOUS CHARGE

Made by Mrs. Mary Richardson Against the Benevolent Home.

SHE SAYS THAT SHE WAS STARVED

And Driven From the Home Because She Knew Too Much—The Case Now Pending Before the Court.

Mrs. Mary Richardson has been an inmate of the benevolent home for nearly a month, and just at present is giving the matron, Mrs. Irby, and the president of the board of trustees, Dr. Tucker, considerable trouble.

The woman makes some grave and serious charges against the management.

Early yesterday morning Captain Connolly, chief of police, received a note from Mrs. Irby asking him to send an officer to the home to remove a woman who was creating a great deal of trouble. Officer Carlyle and Call-Officer Green were sent to the home with the Black Maria, and were met at the door by Mrs. Irby. The matron informed the officers that one of the inmates, Mrs. Mary Richardson, was creating a disturbance throughout the institution, and that she was in the habit of using the most abusive and profane language. The woman was pointed out to the officers. She was poorly clad and rather thin. In her arms she bore a small, puny child, about six months old, and when informed that she was to leave, manifested considerable willingness to accompany the officer. At police headquarters she was given a chair in the stationhouse keeper's office, where she made herself easy until later in the day, when Chief Connolly entered and, turning to her, remarked:

"You ought to behave yourself over at the home. Ain't they kind to you there?"

"No, they are not kind to me, and I do behave myself. They treat me awful mean—so mean that I am glad to get away."

"How do they treat you mean?"

"Why, they don't give me anything to eat."

"Oh, I guess they do," remarked Chief Connolly.

"But they don't. They give me two biscuits and a small cup of coffee for breakfast, and the biscuits are two days old. For dinner they give me a small piece of sour bread and a plate of boiled beans, and for supper some more weak coffee and a small piece of sour cold bread."

"Don't they give you any meat?"

"No. I am in bad health too, and need food."

"Your baby looks weak, Don't you feed it?" asked the chief, noticing the puny baby.

"How can I feed the baby, when I don't get anything to give me strength?"

"I guess you are wrong. I reckon they feed you well enough. Mrs. Irby says you have been cursing her."

"I never cursed Mrs. Irby. She got mad because I complained of my fare and because I know too much."

The woman then informed the chief that she had made some discoveries during her sojourn at the home, and that Mrs. Irby had become angry because of this fact. Mrs. Richardson then related in detail what she asserted she had found out. The story was a serious charge against the management.

Late in the afternoon Dr. Tucker called at the city prison to see Chief Connolly. The woman was then sitting in the office, and the conversation between the doctor and the chief was heard by her. The doctor informed the chief that he wanted a case made against the woman in police court, and that he would not take her back to the home.

"But," said the chief, "I will have to put her over there tonight. I have no place to keep her."

"Well, we can't take her. Make the case, and I will be in police court in the morning to testify against her. She uses too rough language before the ladies at the houm."

"No, I don't," said the woman. "I never cursed anyone, and that ain't why you abused me over there. You know why you did. You know what I saw and what I know."

Mrs. Richardson then repeated before Dr. Tucker the charges she had made against him and the home management. The case was entered upon the police docket, and the doctor soon left. Before leaving he said that he would take the child and give it a good home if the mother would give it up. Soon after Dr. Tucker left the woman began cursing in the prison, and used such language that Patrolman Nolan, who was in charge—Mr. Wright being at supper—was compelled to lock her up. About dark, however Chief Connolly secured Dr. Tucker's consent and sent the woman to the home ts remain over night. When the woman reached the home the inmates were all at supper and she was soon seated at the table with the rest. Mrs. Irby received the woman kindly, and when asked about the case said:

"I do not like to say anything on the subject, because the matter will be fully investigated tomorrow morning by the recorder. But what Mrs. Richardson says about me is not true. She came to the home about five weeks ago, and her baby was in an almost dying condition, but we nursed it and now it is well. The baby is not as the paper states, three months old; it is about seven months old."

"What about the charge that you starve the inmates of the home?"

"There is not one word of truth in it, as I am prepared to show by the doctor and a number of inmates. Mrs. Richardson is a person of very violent temper and, she's got a spite against me. Then she went and told the tale about my starving her. Before she left here yesterday morning she had eaten a good breakfast—just the same food that I ate. But I don't want to say anything more. It will all come out in the investigation before the recorder."

Mayor Cooper was at the city prison during the evening and hearing of the case said:

"Oh, there's nothing in it, you have no idea how troublesome these paupers are. Only a day or two ago Dr. Tucker told me that he had two or three that he would have to get rid of or they would own the place."

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MONTGOMERY.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Montgomery are invited to attend the funeral of their little son, Hugh, from the residence of Mrs. Wm. Rushton, 151 Capitol Avenue at five o'clock this evening.

BRZEZINSKI.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. S. Brzezinski are invited to attend the funeral of the latter on Tuesday morning July 19th, at ten o'clock, at the residence No. 186

BANK STATEMENT.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NEAL LOAN AND BANKING

COMPANY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, at close of business, June 30th, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Debts due within the State	$ 388,877 58
Debts due without the State	8,170 03
Bonds and Stocks	16,036 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,000 00
Real Estate	19,928 56
Expenses, Taxes and Salaries	5,393 51
Bills in Vault	37,327 00
Silver in Vault	366 60
Total	$ 478,099 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 100,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	45,012 21
Due Depositors*	333,086 87
Highest Amount Due,	$ 49,000 00
Total	$ 478,099 08

Debts in Suit	$ 9,500 00
Debts not in Suit	387,547 61
Debts doubtful	none
Debts bad	none
Debts good	397,047 61
Debts lost	none

President—Thomas B. Neal. Directors—T. B. Neal, John Keely, E. H. Thornton.

STOCKHOLDERS:

OWNERS.	No. Shares	Amt. Paid
Estate of John Neal	400	$ 16,000
Mrs. M. A. Murrell	400	16,000
T. B Neal	400	16,000
Mrs. L. N. Pittman	400	16,000
Mrs. Emma Thornton	400	16,000
Mrs. Ella Keely	400	16,000
John Keely	50	2,000
E. H. Thornton	50	2,000
	2,500	$100,000

*$150,000 of above deposits due in 5 years, without interest.

$139,000 due in one to four years.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Fulton County. The subscribers personally appeared before me, W. F. Maury, a Notary Public for said county, make oath that the foregoing is a just and true statement of the condition of the Neal Loan and Banking company, at Atlanta, Georgia, at the close of business June 30th, 1887, and moreover, that since the last return of this bank, to the best of affiants' knowledge and belief, it has not violated or evaded any obligation imposed by law, either by itself, its officers, or agents, except that more than the legal rate of interest may have been accepted.

T. B. NEAL, President.
E. H. THORNTON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of July, 1887. W. F. MAURY,
july 19tf Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

BROKERS AND BANKERS.

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION COMPANY

BROKERS IN

STOCKS AND BONDS, MONEY AND SECURITIES,

28 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

DARWIN G. JONES. EDWARD S. PRATT.

JONES & PRATT,

Bankers, and Brokers

In all classes of securities. No. 3 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

BONDS.

WE WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS FOR THIRTY days for the purchase of Fifteen Thousand Dollars of the bonds of the town of Thomasville, Ga. The bonds are in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, with coupons bearing five per cent interest, payable January and July. Have thirty years to run. They are the only bonds ever issued by the town, and they offer a rare opportunity for investors.

A. P. WRIGHT,
30d Chairman Finance Committee.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

Of Atlanta, Ga.

—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—

Capital and Surplus $300,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.

Four per cent per annum if left six months.

4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

GLENNY & VIOLETT,

BROKERS,

Members of New Orleans Cotton and Stock Exchanges.

No. 197 GRAVIER ST., NEW ORLEANS.

COTTON, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, COFFEE, STOCKS, BONDS,

Cotton Oil Trust Certificates.

Orders solicited to be executed in any of the following markets:

NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, LIVERPOOL.

Quick transmission of telegrams by private wire in our own office.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS AND STOCKS

Will collect dividends and interest free of any charge for personal services.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Bond and Stock Broker,

24 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

FOR SALE.

Capital City Land and Improvement Stock.
Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
State of Georgia Bonds.
City of Atlanta Bonds.
Central Railroad Debentures.
Other securities bought and sold.

Pay Your License Tax!

THE BOOKS FOR LICENSE TAX WILL CLOSE on the 20th instant. Pay in time and save costs.

J. H. GOLDSMITH,
d til jy 29 City Clerk.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A BILL WILL BE presented to the present general assembly of the State of Georgia entitled an act requiring stationary engineers to pass an examination and take out license before taking charge of plants under steam pressure in Fulton county.

July 18th, 1887.

A RARE CHANCE

THE HEALTH OF THE SUBSCRIBER BEING such that he wishes to give up business, offers the stock, tools and good will of his

Book Bindery For Sale.

Would sell at a bargain for cash. He has the best selected stock of tools in the south—everything that is needed, nothing superfluous—with an assortment of material for every description of work.

R. J. MAYNARD,
Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 18, 1887.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ Bld.	Asked.	
20 year	104	103½
Ga. 6s, 1889	100	—
Ga. 7s, gold	105	—
Ga. 7s, 1896	118	—
S. C. Brown	104	—
Savannah 6s	103	105
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	123	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	111	113
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	118	—
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	114	—
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	110	—
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	105
Atlanta 5s	103	104
Atlanta 4½s	102	103
Augusta 7s	113	—
Macon 6s	128	—
Columbus 6s	98	—
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—
Merch'ts B'k	140	—
B'k State Ga	140	—
Gate City Nat.	140	—
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Ga. 6s, 2897	107	—
Ga. 6s, 1910	110	—

R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
Ga. 6s, 1922	112	—
Cent. 7s, 1893	107	—
C., C. & A. 1st	108	—
A. & C. 1st	113	—
A. & C. inc	101	—
W. of A. 1st	105	107
do. 2d	110	112
Ga. Pac. 1st	105	107
Ga. Pac. 2d	50	55
Am'cus, Prest.		
& L'mkn 1st 7s	106½	107½
M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Ga. Mid. & Gulf 1st 6s, 1925	91	93
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	196½	—
At. & Char	80	—
Southwest'n	128	130
S. Carolina	5	10
Central	120	122½
Central deb	100	101
Aug. & Sav	125	130
A. & W. Pt	111	113
do. deb	101	103
C., C. & A.	25	35

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The week opened at the stock exchange with a dull and waiting market, which displayed little feature of interest and no life whatever. A lack of telegraphic communication by private wires may have had something to do with it. Attendance at the board was slight. One prominent operator who has been absent from the street for some time returned to-day, however, and by purchases in St. Paul, Lake Shore, Western Union and New England, prevented absolute stagnation. For foreign account there was some buying of Richmond and West Point. The expectation is that it would be a gainer by a consummation of the Baltimore and Ohio deal, which is expected to be announced shortly. The tone of dealings was generally firm, but the limited business prevented any important movement in prices except in a few specialties, among which were Wheeling and Lake Erie, St. Paul and Duluth, and Tennessee Coal and Iron. The entire day's trading amounted to only 128,000 shares. Final changes in the general list are for insignificant fractions only, and about equally divided between gains and losses.

Exchange dull but steady at 483½@485. Money easy at 4@5, closing offered at 4. Subtreasury balances: Coin, $134,732,000; currency, $12,478,000. Government bonds dull but firm; 4s 127⅝; 4½s 109. State bonds dull but steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	106	N. O. Pac. 1st	78
do. Class B 5s	109	N. Y. Central	108¾
Ga. 7s mortgage	106	Norfolk & W'n pre	47
N. C. 6s	125	Northern Pacific	34⅝
do. 4s	96	do. preferred	60⅝
S. C. con. Bs	105	Pacific Mail	43½
Tenn. settlement 6s	72	Reading	56
Virginia 6s	43	Rich. & Alleghany	2½
Virginia consols	54	Richmond & Dan	150
Chesap'ke & Ohio	6½	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	32⅝
Chicago & N. W.	116⅞	Rock Island	130
do. preferred	140	St. Paul	86¾
Del. & Lack	132	do. preferred	120½
Erie	31½	Texas Pacific	29⅛
East Tenn., new	12½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	38
Lake Shore	94½	Union Pacific	56
L. & N.	62½	N. J. Central	77⅝
Memphis & Char.	50	Missouri Pacific	102⅝
Mobile & Ohio	13¾	Western Union	77
N. & C.	79	Cotton oil trust cert.	33¾

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. Offered. ‡Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 18, 1887.

Net receipts for 2 days 2,130 bales, against 5,758 bales last year; exports 8,597 bales; last year 11,186 bales; stock 222,436 bales; last year 271,643 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
July	10.06@	10.05@10.06
August	9.96@	10.07@10.08
September	9.66@	9.68@ 9.69
October	9.51@	9.53@ 9.54
November	9.45@	9.46@ 9.47
December	9.45@	9.45@ 9.46
January	9.48@	9.48@ 9.49
February	9.54@	9.54@ 9.55
March	9.61@	9.60@ 9.61
April	9.66@ 9.67	9.66@ 9.67
May	9.72@ 9.73	9.73@ 9.74

Closed steady; sales 95,700 bales.

Local—Cotton quiet; middling 10¼c.

NEW YORK, July 18—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: On the old crop there has been a considerable break, August going off as much as 21 points without much recovery. The depressing influence came mainly from abroad, Liverpool being demoralized by the failure of the recent bull syndicate, and this has in turn led to selling out of the remaining longs here, with some little hammering indulged in by local short sculpers. The close was somewhat unsettled, but apparently quiet and inclined to more steadiness with 6@7 points recovery shown. The new crop has held up very well, and there was evidence of some covering on reports of dry weather in the Atlantic and worms in the Gulf states.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, free supply offering; middling uplands 5¾; middling Orleans 5¾; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 5,000; American 4,900; uplands low middling clause July delivery 5 37-64, 5 39-64; July and August delivery 5 37-64, 5 37-64; August and September delivery 5 39-64, 5 37-64; September and October delivery 5 22-64, 5 25-64; October and November delivery 5 14-64, 5 15-64; November and December delivery 5 11-64, 5 12-64; December and January delivery 5 11-64, 5 12-64; January and February delivery 5 12-64; September delivery 5 37-64, 5 39-64; futures opened irregular.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—2:00 p. m.—Middling uplands 5 11-16; middling Orleans 5 11,16; sales of American 10,000 bales; uplands low middling clause July delivery 5 38-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5, 37-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5 37-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 24-64, buyers; October and November delivery 5 15-64, value; November and December delivery 5 12-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 12-64, sellers; January and February 5 12-64, sellers; September delivery 5 37-64, sellers; futures quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause July delivery 5 34-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 34-64, sellers; August and September delivery 5 34-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 22-64, buyers; October and November delivery 5 14-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 11-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 10-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 10-64, sellers; September delivery 5 34-64, sellers; futures closed weak.

NEW YORK, July 18—Cotton easy; sales 704 bales; middling uplands 10 5-16; middling Orleans 10⅜; net receipts 3; gross 12,963; consolidated net receipts 670; exports to Great Britain 3,976; to continent 500; stock 141,050.

GALVESTON, July 18—Cotton dull; middling 9⅞; net receipts 11 bales; gross 11; sales none; stock 2,970.

NORFOLK, July 18—Cotton steady; middling 10⅜; net receipts none bales; gross none; stock 2,956; sales none; exports coastwise 54.

BALTIMORE, July 18—Cotton nominal; middling 11; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales —; stock 474; sales to spinners —.

BOSTON, July 18—Cotton quiet; middling 10¼; net receipts none bales; gross 444; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, July 18—Cotton nominal; middling 10¼; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 738.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 15,629.

SAVANNAH, July 18—Cotton steady; middling 10⅛; net receipts 70 bales; gross 70; sales none; stock 1,107; exports coastwise 6.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18—Cotton steady; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 583 bales; gross 583; sales 500; stock 56,319; exports to Great Britain 3,160; coastwise 1,934.

MOBILE, July 18—Cotton nominal; middling 9⅞; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 382.

MEMPHIS, July 18—Cotton quiet; middling 10¼; net receipts 12 bales; shipments 190; sales none; stock 6,906.

AUGUSTA, July 18—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 10⅛; net receipts 8 bales; shipments —; sales none.

CHARLESTON, July 18—Cotton quiet; middling 10¼; net receipts 3 bales; gross 8; sales none; stock 817.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Trading in wheat was very quiet during most of the session. At the same time the feeling was steadier and prices most of the day ruled a shade better than the closing figures of Saturday. The visible supply reports showed a decrease of 127,000 bushels and was considered a favorable showing for this season of the year. The advance in price of corn also helped to sustain the market for wheat. August opened at 70¼, advanced to 70¾, declined to 70¼ again, then reacted to and closed at 70¾.

The principle life on the floor was in corn. The small amount in store, the liberal shipments and additional reports of the burning, dry weather, caused a growing speculative demand, and before 11 o'clock, August, which opened at 37⅝, had sold up to 38. Toward noon this advance was temporarily lost, but before the close of the session, August sold up to 38¾ and closed at 38c. It is reported that farmers are feeding old corn to hogs in order to take advantage of the high prices ruling in the latter. Shorts covered freely today and there was free buying in country account, where the rain is needed.

Oats were steady and firm, the feeling being largely in sympathy with the corn market. August opened at 27¾ and remained at that figure throughout the session.

Provisions were only moderately active. A liberal receipt of hogs, accompanied with a marked decline in prices, caused an easier feeling in provisions and sales were made at lower figures temporarily, later the market exhibited a little more strength and prices gradually advanced to outside figures, but settled back slightly and closed comparatively steady.

Lard was in better demand and August started at 6.67½, sold up to 6.89, reacted and closed at 6.75.

August ribs opened at 8.10 and sold up to 8.20 closing prices.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing
WHEAT—			
July	69¾	69⅝	69⅝
August	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
September	72¾	72⅝	72⅝
CORN—			
July	37½	37⅝	37½
August	37⅝	38⅛	38
September	38	38⅜	38¾
OATS—			
July	26¼	26¾	26¾
August	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
September	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝
PORK—			
July nominal.			
LARD—			
July	6 65	6 72½	6 72½
August	6 67½	6 80	6 75
September	6 77½	6 87½	6 85
SHORT RIBS—			
July	8 10	8 20	8 17½
August	8 10	8 24	8 20
September	8 12½	8 12½	8 12½

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 18, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, July 18—Flour, southern quiet but firm; common to fair extra $3.30@$3.90; good to choice $3.95@$5.00. Wheat, spot a trifle lower with an active business reported, mainly for export; options opened weak and declined a shade but later ruled strong and advanced ¼@½c, closing steady at near the best figures; ungraded red 76@78; No. 2 red July 81¾@82, closing at 81⅞; August 82@83 1-16, closing at 82⅝; September 83¼@83⅝, closing at 83⅝. Corn, spot steady and moderately active; options a trifle better with a moderate business; ungraded 44½@45½; No. 2 July nominal at 44⅞; August 45¼@45⅝, closing at 45⅝; September 46¾@47, closing at 47. Oats, cash and July ½@¾c lower; other montes firm; No. 2 34¾@35; mixed western 35@37; No. 2 July 33⅞@34, closing at 33⅞; August 31⅞; September 31½. Hops dull; state 10@22.

ATLANTA, July 18—Flour—Best patent $5.25; extra fancy $5.00; fancy $4.30@$4.40; extra family $4.15@$4.25; choice family $4.00; family $3.50@$3.75; extra $3.25@$3.75; new a fraction lower. Wheat—New Tennessee 75@80c; new Georgia 75c. Bran — Large sacks 90c; small 90c. Corn Meal—Plain 64c; bolted 64c. Pea Meal—$1.00@$1.10. Grits—$3.25@$3.50. Corn—Choice white 62c; No. 2 white Tennessee 62c; No. 2 white mixed 61c; mixed 60c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 42c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 90c; small bales 90c; No. 1 large bales 85c; small bales 80c; clover 80c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock $1.00.

ST. LOUIS, July 18—Flour quiet; family $2.70@$2.85; choice $3.10@$3.25; fancy $3.35@$4.15; extra fancy $3.85@$3.95; patents $4.25@$4.70. Wheat higher, owing to a large decrease in the visible supply, closing above Saturday; No. 2 red fall cash 73; July 71¾@72¼; August 71¾@72¼; closed at 72¼. Corn higher, owing to hot weather; No. 2 mixed cash 34; August 34@34¼. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed cash 25½ bid; July 24.

BALTIMORE, July 18—Flour nominally steady; Howard street and western superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.15@$3.75; family $4.00@$4.50; city mills superfine $2.50@$3.00; extra $3.25@$3.75; Rio brands $4.50@$4.75. Wheat, southern steady and active; western lower and dull; southern red 80@83; amber 82@84; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot 80¾@81. Corn, southern nominal; white 52@53; yellow 46@47.

CINCINNATI, July 18—Flour heavy; family $3.75@$3.50; fancy $3.75@$3.90. Wheat in good demand but lower; No. 2 red 72@73½. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 mixed 42@43. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed 30@30¼.

CHICAGO, July 18—Cash quotations were as follows; Flour quiet; No. 2 spring wheat 69½@70; No. 3 do. 69; No. 2 red 72¼@73. No. 2 corn 37⅝. No. 2 oats 26¾.

LOUISVILLE, July 18—Grain quiet. Wheat, new No. 2 red spot 70. Corn, No. 2 mixed 39; do. white 41. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 29½@30.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, July 18—Coffee—Firm and in good demand. We quote: Choice 23½c; prime 22½c; good 21¾c; fair 20¼c; low grade 19c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8c; powdered 7¾c; standard granulated 6¾c; off A 6½c; extra C 6¼. Syrups — New Orleans 55c; choice 50c; prime 50@55c; common 20@25c. Teas—Young Hiaock 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 70c; Cloves 28c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. African ginger 12c. Mace 60c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 8½c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $9.00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 60c; pails 60c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₰ 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11½c. Matches—Round wood ₰ gross $1.15; ₰ 200 $2.50; ₰ 3.50; ₰ 400 $4.50. Soda—In kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 4c. Salt—Virginia 70@75c. Cheese—Cream 16c; factory 14c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18—Coffee strong and higher; Rio cargoes common to prime 17¾@20½c. Sugar quiet; Louisiana open kettle good fair to fully fair 5⅞; good common to fair 4¼@4¾; common to good common 4¼@4⅝; centrifugals, choice white 5½@5 9-16; off white 6; choice yellow clarified 6; prime do. 6; seconds 5½@6. Molasses steady; open kettle choice 46; strictly prime 42@43; good prime 37@38; good fair 30@32; fair 28@30; good common 25@27; common 20@25; centrifugals strictly prime 30@32; good 28@33; fair to good prime 22@25; common to good common 18@21. Louisiana syrup 30@32. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4@5.

NEW YORK, July 18—Coffee, fair Rio firm at 20½; options higher and moderately active; No. 7 Rio July 18.00@18.25; August 18.00@18.40; September 18.85@18.70. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 4⅛; refined quiet and steady; C 4⅜@4⅝; extra C 5@5 1-16; white extra C 5⅝; yellow 4⅝@4¾; off A 5¾; mould A 6⅝@6; standard A 5⅝; confectioners A 5; cut loaf and crushed 6 1-16@6⅜; powdered 6 1-16@6⅛; granulated 5 15-16; cubes 5 15-16@6. Molasses quiet; 50-test 19½; extra heavy black strap 10⅞. Rice firm; domestic 4¼@5⅜.

CINCINNATI, July 18—Sugar steady; hards refined 7@7⅛; New Orleans 4¾@5⅛.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, July 18—Provisions steady. Pork mess $16.50; new $15.50. Lard 6.50. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.75; long clear 8.25@8.37½; clear ribs 8.37½@8.50; short clear 8.50@8.67½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.25; long clear 9.10; short ribs 9.12½; short clear 9.30@9.35. Hams 11@14.

NEW YORK, July 18—Pork quiet and steady; old mess $15.25@$15.75; new $16.25@$16.75. Middles dull and nominal. Lard opened weak, closing a trifle higher; western steam spot 7.05; August 7.02; September 7.07@7.15; city steam 6.60; refined to continent 7.15.

LOUISVILLE, July 18—Provisions steady. Bacon, clear rib sides 9.25; clear sides 9.50; shoulders 6.75. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 8.50; clear sides 8½; shoulders 6.00. Mess pork nominal. Hams, sugar-cured 11¼@12. Lard, choice leaf 8.

CHICAGO, July 18—Cash quotations were as follows; Mess pork $15.50@$16.00. Lard 6.67½@6.70. Short ribs loose 8.15@8.20. Dry salted shoulders boxed 6.00@6.00; short clear sides boxed 8.55@8.60.

CINCINNATI, July 18—Pork firm at $16.25. Lard firm at 6.37½. Bulk meats nominal; short ribs 8¾. Bacon easy; short ribs 9¾; short clear 9¾.

ATLANTA, July 18—Meat firm; the following are ruling cash prices: Clear rib sides 8.95c. Sugar-cured hams 12@12½c. Lard—Tierces refined 7½c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, July 18—Market steady. Horseshoes $4.95@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace chains @20@70c. Grain cradles $20.00@$40.00 ₰ doz. Hoes—Handled $3.50@$5.00 ₰ doz; eye $1.50@$7.00 ₰ doz. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Wellbuckets $3.75@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 5c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails $2.50. Gliddon barbed wire, galvanized, ₰ lb 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.50.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, July 18—Apples—Green $1.00. Lemons — $4.00@$4.50. Oranges — $6.50@$7.00. Cocoanuts — None. Pineapples — $1.00@$1.20 ₰ doz. Bananas — Selected $2.25@$2.50; small $1.00@$1.50. Figs—13@18c. Raisins—New London $2.40; ½ boxes $1.40; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—30c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—17½c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 6@8c; sundried peaches 6@8c; sundried peaches pealed 12c.

By Telegraph.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, July 18—Turpentine steady at 30; rosin firm; strained 85; good strained 90; tar firm at $1.80; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.40; yellow dip $1.95; virgin $2.00.

SAVANNAH, July 18—Turpentine steady at 29½; sales 100 barrels; rosin steady at 95@$1.05; sales 2,500 barrels.

CHARLESTON, July 18—Turpentine dull at 30; rosin steady; good strained 90.

NEW YORK, July 18—Rosin quiet at $1.02½@$1.07½; turpentine quiet at 33

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, July 18—Eggs — 9@10c. Butter—Gilt Edge 20@22c; choice Tennessee 18@20c; othes grades 10@18c. Poultry — Hens 25@28c; young chickens large 18@20; medium 15@18c; small 10@12½c. Irish Potatoes — $3.00@$3.50. Sweet Potatoes — None. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onions—$3.00@$3.50. Cabbage—3c.

HAMS.

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FOR SALE.

THE MACHINERY OF A SIX THOUSAND spindle spinning mill, consisting of Openers, Cards, Railway Heads and Troughs, Drawing Frames, Slubbing, Intermediate Roving Spinning and Twisting Frames, all in first-class condition. For particulars apply to

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Providence, R. I.,
Or C. R. MAKEPEACE,
Mill Engineer, Providence, R. I.

To Producers and Shippers of Cotton Seed

—THE—

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO.

WILL BE READY TO BUY COTTON SEED BY September 1st, 1887, and will want it shipped to our mills at Atlanta and Savannah, Ga., and Columbia, S. C., whichever city is nearest to you by railroad.

Mr. C. Fitzsimmons is our traveling agent and will take part in discussions as to the relative value of cotton seed and cotton seed meal at any agricultural meeting, if they desire it.

We consider this important as there are many erroneous ideas about buying, selling and exchanging seed for meal.

Address all communications to Southern Cotton Oil Company, and send your postoffice address to the mill that is nearest you, if you wish us to quote you prices.

We ask shippers to remember that it is the erection of our mills that will give them better prices this year, and ask their support in return. We refer you to the banks in the above cities for our financial responsibility.

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY.

P. S.—Oliver Bros. beg to inform shippers that they have no connection with "Oliver Oil Company" mills at Columbia, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C. Although these mills will run under the name of Oliver Oil Company, they are owned by the American Cotton Oil Trust.

Shippers wishing to deal with the Oliver Bros. will please ship to Southern Cotton Oil Company mills. OLIVER BROS.,
Former owners Oliver Oil Company Mills.
July 3—d&wkw 6m

SECOND-HAND

Cotton Machinery for Sale.

3 36-in. Kitson Lappers; 36 36-in. Franklin Foundry Cards; 36 30-in. Whitin Cards; 1 36-in. Hardy four flat top grinder; 1 30-in. Lowell Doubler; 4 Whitin Railway heads; 3 Heads list. Drawing 2 to 1, 12 deliveries, 4 Heads 2d Drawing 2 to 1, 10 deliveries; 3 City Machine Company Slubbers; 1 Mason Slubber; 9 fly frames; 53 warp frames; 4 Fales & Jenks; 1 co-spindle Carpenter-reel; 4 spoolers; 4 Hopedale Warpers; 5728 Mule spindles; 75 15-in. Drawing cans; 400 9-in. Drawing cans; also lot of warp quills, bobbins, spools, warper beams, etc.

All of the above machinery is now in Woonsocket Company's Mills, recently purchased by us and must be sold immediately, as the rooms now occupied by it are wanted for other purposes.

Full particulars and description of machinery sent on application to WOONSOCKETT ELECTRIC MACHINE AND POWER CO., Woonsocket, R. I. 2w

Rules of the R. R. Commission.

WE HAVE JUST ISSUED IN PAMPHLET FORM Circular No. 82, recently adopted by the Railroad Commission of Georgia, which comprises all the Revised Tariffs, Classification of the commission applicable to all the companies doing business in Georgia. It also contains the law establishing the Commission, as well extra acts from the Code, showing shippers and patrons their rights. A revised

TABLE OF DISTANCE

of all the roads is also included. From this pamphlet, which contains

FORTY PAGES,

parties can ascertain what each road is entitled to charge for the transportation of any article of freight.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R. R.

ARRIVE,	DEPART,
*No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville 7 20 a m	*No. 14—for Rome, Knoxville, New York, Cincinnati and Memphis 12 20 p m
*No. 11—from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis 4 10 a m	*No. 12—for Rome, Knoxville, New York, Cincinnati and Memphis 7 35 a m
*No. 13—from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Memphis 3 20 p m	*No. 18—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville 6 00 p m
*No. 16—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville 7 45 p m	*No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville 6 05 a m
*No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points 10 15 p m	*No. 16, for Knoxville and New York 4 30 p m

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Sav'h* 7 15 a m	To Savannah* 6 50 a m
" Bar'sville† 7 45 a m	To Macon* 8 30 a m
" Bar'sville† 9 50 a m	To Hapeville† 12 01 p m
" Macon* 1 05 p m	To Macon* 2 00 p m
" Hapeville† 1 40 p m	To Barnesville† 3 00 p m
" Sav'h* 5 40 p m	To Barnesville† 6 00 p m
" Macon* 9 40 p m	To Savannah* 6 50 p m

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga* 2 23 a m	To Chattanooga* 7 50 a m
" Chat'ga* 6 30 a m	To Chattanooga* 1 40 p m
" Marietta 8 00 a m	To Rome 8 45 p m
" Rome 11 05 a m	To Marietta 4 40 p m
" Chat'ga* 1 44 p m	To Chattanooga* 5 50 p m
" Chat'ga* 6 35 p m	To Chattan'ga* 11 00 p m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry* 6 10 a m	To Montgomery* 1 20 p m
" LaGrange* 9 15 a m	To LaGrange* 4 55 p m
" Montg'ry* 1 25 p m	To Montgom'ry* 10 00 p m
" Akron and Col'mb's* 5 45 p m	To Akron and Columbus* 6 45 a m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta* 6 40 a m	To Augusta* 8 00 a m
" Covington* 7 55 a m	To Decatur 9 00 a m
" Decatur 10 15 a m	To Clarkston 12 10 p m
" Augusta* 1 00 p m	To Augusta* 2 45 p m
" Clarkston 2 20 p m	To Covington 6 10 p m
" Augusta* 5 45 p m	To Augusta* 7 30 p m

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad,)

From Lula 8 25 pm	*To Charlotte 7 40 pm
*From Charlotte 12 20 pm	To Lula 4 30 pm
*From Charlotte 9 40 pm	*To Charlotte 6 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

From Bir'gham* 6 50 a m	*To Starkville 8 15 am
From Tallapoosa 9 00 a m	To Tallapoosa 5 00 pm
*From Starkville 5 43 p m	To Birmingham* 9 50 pm

*Daily—†Daily except Sunday—‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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Hiram Hitchcock, formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.
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The 23d Annual Ses- n of this School for Boys begins the first Monday in October. Thorough preparations for ity of Virginia, leading engineering school ited States Military and Naval academies; recommended by Faculty of University of full staff of instructors; situation healthful. pplication advised, as number of boarders is limited. For catalogue ss W. GORDON M'CABE, Head Master. this paper. july2,sat,su,tu,th

UNTY HALL A Boarding School for Boys, near LOUISVILLE, Ky. Session opens Sept. 21, 1887. Applications mission must be supported by proper testimo- to character. For catalogue address E. L. LAND, Head Master, Box 57, Louisville, Ky. this paper. july1—2m sat sun tue thu

MEMORIES OF 1864.

Governor Gordon Makes a Patriotic Speech.

HE IS GIVEN A ROUSING RECEPTION.

What the Association Did Last Night at Its Regular Meeting—A New Memorial By the Legislature.

The city court-room was well filled last night with members of the Fulton County Veterans' association. The occasion was the regular monthly meeting of the association, but a larger crowd than usual was attracted by the announcement that Governor Gordon would address the meeting.

Comptroller-General Wright presided, and Captain Davis, the secretary, called the roll and read the minutes of the last meeting. Some business was transacted before Governor Gordon arrived. The committee appointed to memorialize the legislature on the propriety of changing the present law in regard to supplying the ex-confederate soldiers with artificial limbs, reported the following:

THE MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met.—The Fulton County Confederate Veterans' association respectfully represent unto your honorable bodies that, by an act approved September 20, 1879, certain provisions were made to supply maimed confederate soldiers with artificial limbs once in each five years; that said act was amended September 26, 1883, so as to allow said provisions to be made once in three years.

Your petitioners respectfully show and represent unto your honorable bodies that they are advised, and believe it is the desire of a very large proportion of the beneficiaries under said act, to have said act so altered and amended as to allow and provide that the sum specified to be paid to each of the beneficiaries in said act named, be divided into three equal parts, and that one-third of such sum be paid to each beneficiary annually, in cash, instead of triennially, as now provided by law.

Your petitioners further pray that the legislation now pending before your honorable bodies, looking to an increase of beneficiaries under paragraph 1, section 1, article 7, of the constitution of 1877, be so shaped as to allow newly made beneficiaries to draw their money also in annual installments.

The association by a unanimous vote adopted the report of the committee, and President Wright was authorized to appoint a committee of five to get the matter before the general assembly. The committee will be appointed today.

THE SOLDIERS HEADSTONES.

Captain Newman, of the committee to prepare suitable headstones for dead confederate soldiers, reported that owing to an arrangement made with the Ladies Memorial association, headstones suitably inscribed could be obtained for one dollar and a half each. The secretary then called for volunteers who would place stones over the graves of their dead comrades and friends. Captain Newman said he would give one for himself, one for his wife and one each of his children, making five in all. Others responded liberally, Ordinary Calhoun subscribing ten. Before the list was closed, Secretary Davis announced that nearly sixty graves had been thus provided for.

At this juncture, Governor Gordon entered the hall, his presence being the signal for loud applause from the assembled veterans. Advancing to the desk with Colonel Wright, the governor turned and faced the audience. Looking about him for a moment or two, he said:

"I did not come here tonight to make a speech, but rather to apologize; but whenever I enter this presence, it is difficult for me not to speak. I am glad to be here, and I hope the day will never come when I will not be glad to meet confederate soldiers. I do not wish my life prolonged one hour beyond the time when my heart ceases to respond to the memories of these memories. I never get on my feet in such an assemblage, or meet one in private life, that when I look into his eye and shake his hand, that I do not feel a thrill that nothing else on earth arouses in me. [Loud applause.] I love the very shadow that a man makes who trod the hills and valleys and slept in the swamps from 1861 to 1865. [Great applause.] I sometimes fear that these memories may depart from me, and yet, I blush when the suggestion comes—blush with the thought that it is possible for any man to love with aught of the interest in that cause that was so heroically defended with their lives. Let us understand for once and for all, that from its beginning to its end, in that cause—in the motives that impelled, in the courage that defended, in the blood that was shed for it—even in its defeat, there is naught that brings the suggestion of shame to any man. [Great applause.]

CAUSES MEASURED BY THEIR SUCCESS.

As I said on a former occasion, we are apt to measure causes by their success, to condemn what fails, to extol what succeeds. Whatever may be true of this in general, there is something about this cause that lifts it from the level of defeat, a holiness of motive, a loftiness of purpose, a grandeur of impulse that makes it akin to the very holiest of causes. [Great applause.] We must not confuse our ideas in thinking over these things. It is one thing to return to the present condition of things—to be true to our pledges, to the union and to the flag; there is a well defined duty that we owe, and all that pertains to it is our duty to perform, to perform it steadfastly, honestly, keeping in view the well being of the whole country without regard to section or sectional lines. But my brother you are not in the wrong, and whenever I admit we are wrong may God blast me where I stand. [Great applause.] That is not necessary. There is no need to say you were in the wrong, no one wants you to say it. He is a coward who would ask it. Loyalty to the union does not require it, patriotism does not demand it, there is not a single suggestion of citizenship or duty that will tolerate it.

THE TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.

The truth will make its way among our posterity, and the posterity of all free men. All that we need to do on God's earth is to say, that if we had the power to do it again, we would not do it again, to regain our property or to restore our slaves. But when I say that I propose to put a period to all concessions. [Applause.]

Beyond that there is nothing but lofty impulses, grand sacrifices, elevated motives, grandeur and glory in it all. [Great applause.] Love to dwell upon these things, I love to sit by the hour and talk over the memories of the war. I love to think about the sacrifices, and I want to say right here, that I would not call from the grave my dead brothers, I would not call back the property, I would not surrender the memories that come to me, if to recall all these—the brother who went down with Jackson's men on that bloody field, if to recover all these treasures once mine, but now gone, it required me to submit to the indignity that was offered us to remain in the union. I would not my comrades, I would not if I could. [Great applause.]

WILL SURRENDER NOTHING OF THE PAST.

I would rather stand on the graves of them all and give them up a thousand times. The loss, the devastation, the debris in this city in 1865, I would rather have it all again than live abject, frowned upon, claiming to be equal in a republic where we were no longer equal.

We talk about the "late unhappy war"—the unfortunate war," it may be so considered in some respects; but I shall yet have to live to see the day when I shall say it would have been better not to have fought it. [Great applause.] Everybody may not agree with me, I think you do; if you don't you ought not to be here. [Laughter.]

It is better for the future of the southern boy, for the whole southern country, better for liberty and the republic, that there should have been found men brave enough to have faced three times their number in battle array. What's liberty worth if you can not make that sacrifice, what's the country?

THE COUNTRY AFTER ALL.

Is it these walls, these roads, these iron ways that traverse from one end to the other of the continent; is it these temples of justice and of religion? No, no. It is the manhood and the womanhood that makes the country. I would not give the paring of my nail for all the broad acres, for all our wealth, all our resources and our prospects, without it was associated with an untarnished name, the light of God's sun falling on a forehead that had faced the charge made against it. What is a country worth without death? Oh, yes, it is some, poverty, struggle, strife, death; some of us will live through it, and those who do will be men and women worthy of those men and women who lived through the days that are past.

Let us test it, take the cases now. Give me your boys and let me teach them in different schools. Let us teach one boy not to strike back when his father is called a rebel and a coward, but to say he is ashamed of it, and to declare that he blushes for it. Let us teach him to be a good sort of a boy in every way after that. Take the other boy; teach him to live at peace with all men when he can preserve his honor, but to send home the blow when honor and reputation demand it; not to stop and consider consequences, but to do what that spirit of honor demands. Which will make the man of the future? One may acquire more of worldly goods, but I would rather take the bare-footed, sore-footed, ragged old confed who stood in the ditches, and with the training that made him the man he was, I will save liberty a thousand times.

We made a pretty good fight.

WE GAVE THEM THE BEST IN THE SHOP

when the facts are all brought out, and they will be, it will transpire that we made the best the world ever saw. [Great applause.] It is said that we robbed the cradles for soldiers. We did come very nearly doing that, and here Governor Gordon related some very amusing incidents of the straits the army was in at different times, how recruits were warmly welcomed, and how eagerly they were sought for. The stories were capitally told, and created much laughter.

"Those were occurrences in those times. Our people were patriotic; no fellow wanted his place in the ranks left vacant when he fought to old age, and if he had been able to hold out a little longer, the babies in the cradles at home would eventually have taken their sires' places. The cause that you have been looking after tonight—placing headstones on the graves of your comrades is a noble one, one that deserves practical sympathy and aid. Some systematic effort should be made to raise money; committees of ladies and gentlemen should be raised to solicit contributions from all. Every little will help, and all will give something, the aggregate doing a great deal to help your undertaking. And now one other though, some of our brothers, who fought by our sides in the army, have been less fortunate in life than we have been. Let us help them. Some of us may not be able to do much, but our pittance will do a great deal of good in certain quarters. But above this and in addition to this, I shall never feel satisfied until provision vastly better than that made for our soldiers is made for the sweet women who pinned the cockade upon their husbands' lapels, kissed them upon the forehead, and bade them go to the battlefield where they laid down their lives, leaving widows and orphans at home without protection or shelter. I shall never feel satisfied until something better than what has been done for the confederate soldiers, is provided for these heroic women."

The above is a hasty report of many things Governor Gordon said. The lateness of the hour prevented the proof from being shown him, and it may be that some inaccuracies appear. The substance of his remarks appear in some places.

He was loudly cheered as he took his seat, and the veterans by a rising vote thanked him for his address.

Colonel George T. Fry offered a resolution appointing a committee of five to memorialize the general assembly to take such steps as would lead to a constitutional amendment enabling the wives and daughters of dead confederates to secure the same pension from the state as living ex-confederates. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The committee will be appointed in a day or two.

The association then adjourned.

ATLANTA CHI PHIS TO THE FRONT.

Subscriptions for the Club Hall at Athens Opened—Atlanta Good for $1,000.

A meeting of the resident Chi Phis of Atlanta, who are graduates of the State university, was held yesterday evening in the editorial rooms of THE CONSTITUTION. About forty members were present.

It was stated that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of raising money for building a club hall for Eta Chapter of the Chi Phis at the State university. Atlanta has been pledged for one thousand dollars. Athens, it is agreed, will give a thousand. Savannah, through Mr. Meldrim, promises to do as well, and Macon, through Messrs. W. B. Hill, Hugh Washington and Wash Dessau and others promises to do its part. Upon motion of Mr. A. E. Thornton, a subscription list was opened at once with the following result:

H. W. Grady	$100	L. P. Kiser	25
A. E. Calhoun	2	Fulton Colville	10
A. E. Thornton	5	J. M. Slaton	25
Jas. W. Austin	25	M. Mitchell	25
Alex. Hopkins	2	L. L. Knight	25
Austin L. McRae	100	J. E. Boston	15
A. L. McRae (per an'm)	25	T. J. Thornton	15
J. E. Twitty	10	N. R. Broyles	10
W. W. Martin	15	S. Barnett	10
P. Burbank, K. C.	5	F. E. Block	15

It will be seen that the Atlanta Chi Phis at their first meeting raised more than half of the $1,000 promised by them. The rest will be forthcoming. If the other cities do their part the $3,000 necessary will be raised in less than a week and more than that sum in all probability. It is proposed if $3,000 is subscribed, payable one-third cash on the 15th of September, 15th of November and 1st of January, that $3,000 in bonds will be issued and the club house started at once and completed before the next commencement. Subscriptions from any Chi Phi in the state will be received and promptly acknowledged by THE CONSTITUTION.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Sunday School Meeting At Bolton—DeKalb County Bible Society.

The fifth annual meeting of the third district of the Fulton county Sunday-school association, will be held at Bolton, on the Western and Atlantic railroad, on Friday August 5th. The address of welcome will be made by James M. Moore, and responded to by T. H. Jeffries. The annual address will be delivered by Major W. F. Slaton, superintendent of the public schools of Atlanta. After a basket dinner, the district association will elect officers, and the schools sing for prizes. A highly enjoyable occasion may be expected. Dr. A. M. Parker is president, and F. M. McClellan, secretary.

At the annual meeting of the DeKalb County Bible society, Dr. R. C. Word was elected president, Deacon J. B. Wade vice-president, Judge I. N. Wilson secretary, and G. A. Ramspeck treasurer and depository.

Messrs. W. F. Pattillo, W. S. Ansley, Deacons R. H. Tribble, J. G. Pearce, and R. E. Barry were elected members of the executive committee.

A liberal contribution was made to the Bible cause, and it was resolved to supply destitute sections through the agency of the Sunday schools.

The Edgewood District Sunday School association has it engrafted in their constitution to supply the destitute of that district with the Bible.

A TERRIBLE ASSAULT.

A Young Lady Well Known in Atlanta Mortally Wounded.

From Gainesville, Texas, comes the sad news of a mysterious and terrible assault, one of the victims of which was Miss Genie Watkins, daughter of Mr J. C. Watkins, formerly of Watkins, Jones & Co., of this city.

Miss Watkins, whose home is in Dallas, was visiting her friend, Miss Mamie Bostic, of Gainesville. About midnight of Wednesday, the 13th, the family was aroused by sounds in the room occupied by these young ladies, and an investigation revealed a horrible sight. Both were the victims of an assault, somebody having entered the room while they were asleep and while there attacking them with a knife. Miss Watkins's face and head were badly cut, one eye had been forced almost from its socket and other injuries had been inflicted. Miss Bostic was also badly cut, but her wounds are not considered as dangerous as those of her friend.

It is thought that Miss Watkins, who is a bright and pretty girl of 18, cannot recover. There is no clue, whatever, to the perpetrator of this terrible act. Detectives are working on the case and if the guilty person or persons are discovered, the indignant people will make short work of them.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please.

If you want a nice ride to the seashore go to Cumberland with the Atlanta Rifles August 6th. It is the most popular resort known.

"Allan Quatermain"

Haggard's latest success. Price 25 cents by mail, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. tf

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AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
And every article GUARANTEED strictly as represented.

COURT AND CAPITOL.

A $10,000 Damage Suit Filed Against a Railroad.

YESTERDAY'S DOINGS WRITTEN UP.

A Quiet Day About the State and Court Houses—The Custom House Presents No Sensation.

Yesterday was a quiet day in the various departments, state, county and municipal. Nothing of a specially interesting nature was done. Governor Gordon will leave for Powder Springs and Salt Springs on Thursday and Friday respectively, and will spend one day at each place, the guest of confederate survivors. Nothing of an interesting nature was developed in any of the courts yesterday, the city and recorder's, being the only two in session.

The Governor and His Cabinet.

GOVERNOR GORDON WILL leave on Thursday for Powder Springs, where he will attend the reunion of a confederate regiment. He has been so earnestly requested to be present that he could not refuse the invitation. On his return to Atlanta Friday evening he will immediately proceed to Salt Springs, spending the night at Camp Grady as the guest of the Governor's Horse Guard, and participating next day at the reunion of the Confedrate veterans of the various counties about Salt Springs.

SEABORN I. SAFFOLD, OF SELMA, Ala., was at the executive office yesterday, for the purpose of collecting the reward of $150 offered for the arrest of Ben. F. Williams. Williams was wanted in Pulaski county for a felony, and Saffold turned him over to the sheriff of that county on the 16th inst. The reward was not paid Saffold for the reason that the power of attorney he brought from Mr. Carlisle, who was the state's agent in the matter, was not regular. The objection was merely formal, as there was no doubt that Mr. Saffold was all he claimed to be in the matter. He will return the warrant after it is properly corrected.

THE HISTORY OF BEN WILLIAMS is rather an unusual one. He was first arrested for murdering an old man in Pulaski county, having first forged his name to a deed to some land, the murder being intended to conceal the other crime. He was arrested and tried, but was acquitted. His accomplice in the matter was thought to be easily convicted if Williams could be induced to testify against him, but having been acquitted Williams had left for another state. He was then indicted for forgery, and a reward of $150 offered for his arrest. In the meanwhile the trial of his accomplice came off, and Williams not being present, he was acquitted. The prosecution then had no use for Williams, and an effort was made to have the reward withdrawn. But it was not, and because of it Williams was finally apprehended. He will be tried at the next term of Pulaski superior court.

THE GOVERNOR DREW on yesterday an executive warrant for $4,000 in favor of the state asylum for the blind at Macon. This warrant is for the third quarter, beginning July 1st; the asylum draws $16,000 each year from the state, the money being paid the first and not the last of the quarter. No other warrants were drawn upon the treasury yesterday. The only business transacted during the day by the treasurer was with a few members of the general assembly who drew a part of their pay.

FOR THE FIRST TIME in many weeks the office of the comptroller general was devoid of any department news. The day was exceedingly dull in the line of taxes and insurance, and not even a county digest was received. The officials at the comptroller's office are highly indignant at the condition of the alley running in the rear of the capitol building. During the recent hot spell, the odors from this alley have been very offensive, and as they proceed from decaying vegetables and fruit thrown there by the merchants doing business in the vicinity, it is feared the decaying matter will breed sickness of a dangerous type.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL KELL on yesterday commissioned the following officers: Green Rifles, Edward Young, first lieutenant; A. H. Smith, second lieutenant: George A. Hall, junior second lieutenant; Company B, Savannah Volunteer Guard, T. D. Rockwell, second lieutenant; Atlanta Zouaves, J. B. Hollis, captain. The adjutant also received from Mr. Monroe, who is in Washington, the muster roll of the field, staff and band officers of the second Georgia regiment volunteers, and also of the third Georgia regiment volunteers. Colonels P. J. Semmes and E. M. Butt commanded the second regiment, which was a part of Benning's brigade, Field's division, Longstreet's corps, army northern Virginia. The third regiment was commanded by Colonel A. R. Wright, Wright's brigade, Wright's division, A. P. Hill's corps.

GOVERNOR GORDON ALSO received from Major J. P. Girardey, of Atlanta, a letter accompanied by a model projectile, which were turned over to the adjutant. The letter reads as follows: "I take pleasure in herewith transmitting the exterior form representing one of most prominent confederate field artillery projectiles as fired with Girardey's fuse, which was produced during the late war, and proved its superior quality upon the battlefield, and became the pride of our artillery corps, by whom most complimentary reports were made as surpassing all other projectiles known. I present it as a matter of record and credit due to the ex-confederate states army, and especially to the state of Georgia, whose adopted son I have the privilege and honor to be by choice and affection." The projectile was invented by Major I. P. Girardey, in 1862, while an officer in the confederate artillery and ordnance department.

COMMISSIONER HENDERSON on yesterday received a letter from Mr. Oswald Wilson, of Texas, a member of the Texas delegation to the Farmers' convention, now traveling in Florida, asking him to look out and obtain, if possible, one large room where fifty members of the Texas delegation could sleep on cots. The object seems to be for the entire delegation from that state to occupy one large room, and take their meals at any place they may choose. Mr. Wilson says that he was delegated by his companions to prepare the place, but that his arrangements are such that he will not be able to reach Atlanta until the day before the convention assembles. Commissioner Henderson will detail some one to attend to the matter, and will try and have matters so arranged that on the arrival of the Texans they will find everything comfortable and satisfactory.

YESTERDAY MORNING a rumor reached Principal Keeper Towers that a convict had died at some camp below the city. The report was very vague, not giving any particulars or even naming the camp at which the death is said to have taken place. Colonel Towers looked into the matter, but could not learn anything definite concerning it. If the report is true, and a convict has recently died at any camp, Colonel Towers is certain to receive a report of the matter today.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ANDERSON was expected at the capitol yesterday to hear argument in the Central railroad tax case. A telegram was received during the day stating that he would arrive, but up to a late hour yesterday afternoon nothing was seen of him. As Colonel Anderson has been quite unwell recently, it is supposed that he was not able to undertake the journey.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER ORR circulated among the members of the legislature yesterday a circular called "Read and Ponder," containing some facts and figures in regard to the public schools of the state that have been published very recently in the columns of THE CONSTITUTION. The report was laid on each member's desk, and during the dull periods of yesterday's session was read by a large number of them.

The County Courts.

THE CITY COURT met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, Judge Howard Van Epps presiding. The criminal docket was taken up and only two cases were disposed of. Jim Phillips, colored, was tried for a misdemeanor. His crime, a most horrible one, was easily proved, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of $250, or to serve twelve months in the penitentiary. Driver Harris, colored, for stealing $1,25 from another negro boy, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 or to spend 6 months in the chaingang. At 4 p. m. the court adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

A DAMAGE SUIT against the Central Railroad and Banking company, of Georgia, was filed yesterday in the superior court. The plaintiff is John Morrison, who alleges in his complaint that on the 18th of October, 1886, whilst discharging his duties as a car coupler, he was injured by the breaking of a drawhead. The plaintiff's finger was crushed. Messrs. Gartrell & Ladson are prosecuting his suit.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS is sued for by J. H. Childers, the boy who was hurt by the collision in the car shed the 4th of last month. The details of this accident have been already given in THE CONSTITUTION. He claims that he is injured for life, and his attorneys, Messrs. Gartrell & Ladson, will push his suit. The papers were filed yesterday in the office of the clerk of the superior court.

AN INSURANCE SUIT was begun yesterday in the clerk's office of the superior court. The plaintiff is Mrs. J. A. Loftis, and she sues the British-American Assurance company and the Westchester Fire Insurance company. The former she sues for $2,000 and the latter for $1,000. These claims are for insurance money, which the company refuse to pay. Messrs. Hoke and Benton Smith are conducting the plaintiff's case.

PEABODY INSTITUTE.

Opening Day's Proceedings of the Summer Session.

Yesterday morning the first session of the Peabody Teachers' institute was held in Walker street school building.

As soon as the teachers had assembled, Governor Gordon was introduced and treated the audience to a short but eloquent speech. After demonstrating the necessity of schools, and the superiority of the development of men and women to that of mere material resources, the speaker feelingly spoke of the high calling of teachers. He placed the teacher next in importance to the minister of the gospel. No teacher is worthy of the name unless he is also a preacher.

The Rev. Charles Lane answered on behalf of the teachers. He claimed that they were all governors, though their realms are not as wide as the state of Georgia.

Dr. Orr addressed the institute. His speech was full of facts of interest to the teachers. He showed the necessity of training teachers, and gave a sketch of the mode of work adopted by the trustees of the Peabody fund, finishing with an account of previous institute work in Georgia.

Each of the instructors in turn gave a short plan of the work which he intended to do during the institute. The following instructors were present: The Rev. Charles Lane, of Macon, subject, geography; L. B. Evans, of Augusta, grammar; W. M. Slaton, of Atlanta, arithmetic; W. R. Thigpen, of Savannah, algebra; Dr. H. H. Tucker, reading. The institute adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

The attendance will probably show a decided increase this year over last. Many Atlanta teachers were present, and the attendance was nearly twice as large yesterday as it was on the first day either last year or year before.

Dr. Tucker's work will consist of a series of ten lectures on oral reading.

The following programme was arranged for to-day:

FOR THE WHITES.

Dr. H. H. Tucker	9:00— 9:30
L. B. Evans	9:35—10:05
W. R. Thigpen	10:10—10:40
W. M. Slaton	10:45—11:15
Chas. Lane	11:20—11:50
Dr. G. J. Orr	11:55—12:25

FOR COLORED TEACHERS.

L. B. Evans	9:00— 9:30
Dr. H. H. Tucker	9:35—10:05
W. M. Slaton	10:10—10:40
W. R. Thigpen	10:45—11:50
Dr. G. J. Orr	11:20—11:50
Chas. Lane	11:55—12:25

All who attend will be expected to register their names with the secretary.

Teachers will be given an opportunity to purchase note books at the rooms.

Those who wish to attend will please remember that the institute is held in Walker street school building, and that the building can be reached by the street cars, which start on Broad street, corner Marietta. Atlanta teachers, the public generally, and members of the legislature especially, are invited to be present whenever they can. A full attendance of those last named may influence the Institute bill now pending.

Dr. John Hancock, of Chillicothe, Ohio, arrived in the city yesterday, but too late to take part in the opening exercises of the Institute. He will be present today, however, and begin his series of fourteen lectures on school management and methods. Dr. Hancock is a man of considerable reputation, and is well versed in the subject on which he will lecture.

The colored department was not organized yesterday, but it will be put in operation today.

Governor Gordon will open the exercises in this department to-day. A large attendance of colored teachers is expected.

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Important.

Dr. T. C. SMITH, Charlotte, N. C., says: "I attach to it the highest importance, not only as an agreeable cooling drink, but as a therapeutic agent of well-defined and specific value."

Heroes and Heroines.

There are few who endure bodily troubles without complaint, Did you ever meet among the heroes or heroines of your acquaintance—if any such there have been—one with a yellowish cast of countenance and that jaundiced aspect generally, which the most unpracticed eye recognizes as the product of a disordered liver, who did not complain, and peevishly too, of the soreness of the recalcitrant organ, of pains beneath the right shoulder blade, of dyspeptic symptoms, constipation and headache? Of course you never did, and of course the individual was not using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, or he would not so have looked—so have complained. To purify the blood when contaminated with bile, and conduct the secretion into its proper channel, to re-establish regularity of the bowels, banish billious headache and remove impediments to complete digestion, nothing can approach in efficacy this peerless alterative and tonic. Malarial complaints, always involving the liver and kidney and bladder inactivity are remedied by it. It is a capital appetizer,

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Neal Loan and Banking Company.

As will be seen by their report in today's issue of THE CONSTITUTION, this house is in a condition to offer extra security to depositors. Aside from its paid up cash capital of $100,000, it has the use of a very large fund for a term of years without interest, thus enabling the company to grant such favors to their depositors as is consistent with prudence and safety. They solicit the accounts of acceptable parties, both in and out of the city, who may be engaged in a legitimate business and non-speculative. Not one dollar of the capital and resources of this bank was made by speculation, and their by-laws positively prohibit its officers to speculate. They have a splendid "fire-proof" vault and Herring's very latest double reserve burglar-proof bankers safe, guarded by Sargent's double time lock. They do a general banking business in all its branches, and after mature deliberation and at the urgent request of a number of friends, they have determined to add a

SAVING DEPARTMENT

to their business, and will receive deposits from $1 up, allowing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, if left ninety days. This will give our fast increasing and hard working citizens a chance to lay up small earnings against a "rainy day." Their charter subjects the individual property of the stockholders, which is over half a million, for the debts of the bank.

Directors—T. B. Neal, E. H. Thornton, John Keely.
Officers—T. B. Neal, President; John Keely, Vice-President; E. H. Thornton, Cashier.
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90 WHITEHALL ST.,
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Cheap Cash Grocers,
ARE STILL QUOTING AND SELLING:

16 pounds Havemeyer Granulated Sugar	$1 00
17 pounds Ex. Canary C Sugar	1 00
16 pounds Head Rice	1 00
20 pounds Good Rice	1 00
50 pounds Royal Patent Flour	1 70
50 pounds Patent Flour	1 40
50 pounds Hudnut's Grits	1 00
10 pounds O. K. Leaf Lard	1 00
6 cans Eagle Condensed Milk	1 00
6 bars Glory Soap	25
11 bars Fairbank's Rabbit Foot Soap	25
48 bars Fairbanks's Rabbit Foot Soap	1 00
72 bars Fairbanks's Big Bargain	1 00
36 bars Colgate's New Soap	1 00
1 box 100 bars 8 oz. Rabbit Foot Soap	2 00
Dove Hams, small, 7 to 13 lbs, per pound	14½
Dove Hams, large, per pound	13
Fancy Lemons, Messina, per box	4 00
Lemons, per dozen	20
3 pounds any kind Jelly	20
5 pounds any kind Jelly	35
3 pounds fresh Prunes	20
Water Ground Meal, per peck	18
" per bush	65
Rye Flour, per sack, 25 pounds	80
Graham Flour, per 25 pounds	80
New Pure Honey, per pound	15
Toma, per dozen	95
Porto Rico Syrup, new, per gallon	50
New Orleans Syrup, finest quality	75
Maple Syrup, per gallon	1 00
Pure Jersey Butter	30
Arbuckle and Levering Coffees	25

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G. W. ADAIR, : : Real Estate.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AN ELEgant, new, modern, well-arranged house of 3 rooms, near in, on Ivy street, at $8,000.

A nice 7 room house on Angier avenue, near Boulevard, $8,500.

A nice 5 room house on Crumley street, new $3,500.

Beautiful vacant building lots on Washington street, on the car line.

A splendid 8 room house, only 4 blocks from the Kimball house, near Wheat street car line, $5,000.

A gilt edged residence lot, on Whitehall street, 4 blocks

MORE LAWS TO BREAK

Made By the General Council In Regular Session Yesterday.

SCHOOL BUILDING AND GAS STOCK SOLD.

The Council Gives More Wineroom Laws—Women Must Keep Off the Streets—An Interesting Session.

Heavy black clouds, bright flashes of lightning and a heavy rain prevented some members of the general council from reaching the council chamber yesterday afternoon at the appointed hour of meeting. The storm, though severe, did not last long, and before the clerk had finished presenting the petitions all the absentees came in except Mr. Boynton, who failed to show up during the session.

By his absence Mr. Boynton missed a lively and interesting session.

The fun began when Mr. Anger introduced an ordinance touching the winerooms. The ordinance was one of those unique papers, the preparation of which has given the senior member from the third a state reputation.

HOW IT READS.

Mayor and general council ordain:

Section 1. That when any person, holding a license from the city to run a domestic wineroom, shall be convicted of a violation of the state local option act, as adopted by the people of Fulton county November 25, 1886, or an infraction of the city ordinance against keeping for unlawful sale the prohibited spirituous, winous or malt liquors therein enumerated, such conviction shall work an immediate revocation or forfeiture of such domestic wineroom license; and such person so convicted shall not, in his name, or in another's, be again licensed, to conduct a wineroom in this city. When convicted in the recorder's court the recorder shall at once certify the fact to the mayor, and the mayor shall forthwith cause notice to be served on said wineroom dealer of the forfeiture of his license.

Sec. 2. The revocation of the license by the mayor, and the imposition of the money fine by the recorder shall be the only pains or penalties inflicted upon the person so convicted; provided, on failure or refusal to pay the fine, the usual alternative shall follow.

Sec. 3. All ordinances, and parts of ordinances, in conflict herewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

MR. COLLIER HAS A WORD.

"I am almost afraid to vote for that ordinance," remarked Mr. Collier, "because it may work some one great harm. Suppose a man conducting business under a wineroom license is wrongfully convicted, convicted on false testimony, then shall he be barred from the business. The ordinance needs perfecting."

"Yes," remarked Mr. Angier, securing the floor, "and it also removes the power, the temptation and opportunity to sell whisky, much more effectually than the chain-gang penalty, and without the degradation implied in the latter. The primary object of law is to prevent the commission of crime, not to cause pain and inflict punishment. Only the savage or the heathen gloats in the torture of his victim, or wreaks revenge. Vengance finds no welcome in our modern, Christian system. It is reformatory and preventive, not punitory. In this ordinance you find justice to society and mercy to the offender happily blended. When any person obtains a license to do certain business in the city, the contract is the city will protect him in the proper enjoyment of that license, and the contract of the licensed is he won't abuse the privilege, or pervert it to an unlawful use."

MR. RICE HAS A WORD.

"I think the first part of the ordinance quite right" remarked Mr. Rice, "but as to the punishment clause, I think that useless. We have plenty of machinery now governing that, and if a man violates the law after the license has been revoked let's put the machinery we have in motion."

"I put that clause there," said Mr. Angier, "because I thought it would be better. These wine rooms are a curse, and when we exchanged the salcon for the so-called domestic wine rooms we swapped the witch for the devil. I would prefer a well regulated saloon in every block to the wretched substitute we have; and in this torrid weather I would appreciate a nice cool mint julip, or an elegant sherry cobbler, or foaming glass of lager beer on ice, that we could formerly get openly, to this mean rot-gut, tangle-leg, pine-top whisky they deal out on the sly in these pretended wine rooms. The total revenue per annum we get from the sham domestic wine rooms is about $2,500, and ten extra policemen are put on the force to detect th , costing the city about $7,500 a year, making an annual loss of $5,200. To grant domestic wine-room licenses you really authorize them to break the law. They could not sell ten bottles of genuine domestic wine in a week. Bottles labelled domestic wine are conspicuously displayed in the show windows, but no man ever tastes the heavy, nauseous compound. Under "Nerve Tonic," "Rice and New Era Beer," you get the very meanest whisky, thus putting a premium on deception, and officially sanctioning fraud and perjury. Like Pilate, I wash my hands of it, though late in the day. Moreover, you familiarize people with violations of the law, and that is anarchism, and we should never get used to and wink at lawlessness. The people voted for prohibition, and they are entitled to a full, fair, impartial trial, I prefer a reasonably high license on the strong fiery drinks, graded on the milder beverages; but I am tectotally against the so-called domestic wine rooms. But the city council is particeps criminis, while we continue licenses to persons who repeatedly break the law, and if they go to the 'rock pile' we ought to go with them."

HAND IN HAND.

"I agree with my Brother Angier thoroughly," said Mr. Mitchell, "except about the chain-gang. And I want to say while I think of it, that he has changed since he introduced the law returning gambling tools. I'll vote to vitiate the licenses."

"I am very glad to see the lamb and the lion lying down together," remarked Mr. Collier as Mr. Mitchell sat down.

"So am I," said Mr. Mecaslin, "But which is the lamb and which the lion? Angier or Mitchell?"

"I reply to my Brother Mitchell's remark about changing," said Mr. Angier, "I desire to say that wise men often change, but fools never do. I don't mean to call Mr. Mite——"

"I move to table the ordinance," said Mr. Collier, interrupting Mr. Angier.

"And I call for the ayes and nays on the motion to table," said Mr. Rice.

The call was sustained, and the result was:

Ayes—Messrs. Gramling, Collier, Tanner and Beutell.—4.

Nays—Messrs. Mecaslin, Hemphill, Dorsey, Kenyon, Mitchell, Angier, Allen, Green, Nelson, Bell, Roy and Rice.—12.

"The motion to table is lost," said Mayor Cooper.

"I move to refer it to the ordinance committee," said Mr. Mecaslin.

"And I offer as a substitute," said Mr. Bell, "that it be referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Collier, Dorsey and Tanner and City Attorney Goodwin."

The substitute prevailed.

THE GAS STOCK BIDS.

"There is, may it please your honor," said Mr. Greene, "some bids in the hands of the clerk for the gas stock which is to be sold to raise money for the new high school building. I move that the bids be opened."

"Have you any bids, Mr. Clerk?" asked the mayor.

"Two, sir," answered the clerk, drawing two sealed letters from the inside pocket of his last summer's alpaca.

The letters were opened.

One was signed by J. M. Alexander, and offered $15 a share for 100 shares of the gas stock.

The other was from Pratt & Jones, bankers, and contained a bid of $17 a share for the 358 shares.

As the bids were announced the members all looked at each other and upon the face of each utter astonishment was pictured.

"Well, I can't understand that," remarked Mr. Rice, slowly unfolding himself, "only a few weeks ago that stock was worth twenty-six dollars a share,

ONE DOLLAR ABOVE PAR.

Since then it has been watered and now it goes down-to-seventeen-dollars. I can't see through that and I am opposed to those bids."

"That gas stock is worth par," remarked Mr. Gramling, "and I move that we reject those bids."

"I move that we refer the matter to the finance committee," said Mr. Mitchell.

"The board of education is waiting for the money," said Mayor Cooper. "The contract for the building has been awarded, and the money must come from this source."

"I have a resolution here," said Mr. Angier. The resolution authorized the finance committee to sell enough shares at par to raise the $25,000 for the high school building.

Mr. Greene presented a resolution ordering the sale of 567 shares of the stock, the money to be used in building a grammar school for the fourth ward.

THEY WANT ANOTHER SCHOOL.

"Now," said Mr. Greene, "while this question is being considered, I move that the rules be suspended to hear from a committee of the fourth ward citizens who are here in the interest of that school."

The motion prevailed, and Mr. J. C. Hendrix arose. He stated that two meetings had been held in his ward, and that both were largely attended. The school was a necessity because the ward had no school. At the meeting a canvass of the ward was ordered, and the canvas showed that the ward had 842 children of school age, who could not secure seats in the public schools.

"Now, I will leave," said Mr. Hendrix, "Colonel Fry to tell you what we need."

For some cause, Colonel Fry did not like the manner in which Mr. Hendrix had recounted the work done in the mass meetings and told the story over, but in more words.

GIVING IT TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

"Now," said he, "I do hope we will be treated better here than we were by the board of education. Why, before that body we were given just fifteen minutes in which to plead for 842 school children—less than a second for each child. Then we were ordered out."

Colonel Fry then described accurately the boundaries of the ward and showed that by actual count 842 children were out of school. He presented a map showing the distance of the different portions of the ward from the public schools. He insisted upon immediate action by the council and presented his case as strong as possible.

Mr. Gramling was of the opinion that the board of education had control of the matter.

"Of course the board has," said Mr. Collier. "The board must investigate, ascertain the necessity of the school, report the same to the council and then this body will provide the means of executing the wishes of the board."

MR. ROY ON HIS EAR.

"I think," said Mr. Roy, "that Mr. Moran told us when he was before us begging for the $25,000 for the high school building that that would give the city all the school facilities she needed. Now, we gave Mr. Moran $25,000 with that understanding and if it doesn't carry out his proposition he should be held responsible."

"I should like to say, by way of explanation," remarked Mr. Hemphill, "that we treated this fourth ward committee just as we treat others—only a little better. We have been giving the committees ten minutes in which to present their requests. We gave this committee fifteen, and I was compelled

TO CALL TIME ON COLONEL FRY,

but didn't do so until he had talked twenty-five minutes. Now, I have here a resolution which I desire to present. It touches the question."

The resolution was passed to the clerk. It read:

That the finance committee and mayor sell all the gas stock owned by the city of Atlanta at private sale and that $25,000 of the amount be turned over to the board of education for the erection of the high school as heretofore appropriated. The amount that is left be held by the committee subject to the order of the general council.

"I favor Mr. Hemphill's resolusion to sell out the entire interest of the city, in the Atlanta Gas Light company, as, in my opinion, it is contrary to good policy for a government to have any interest in a private company, for the interests of that private company may clash with the public, or with a rival, and if this favored private company has the government as an interested partner to back it up, then great oppression, abuse and favoritism may ensue. A government should not go into business with any private company, as it gives the private company a most unconscionable advantage. I don't now charge that the old gas company ever used the city as a tool to bolster it up, or crowd out others, or grind and squeeze the public; but as good public policy, the city should divorce itself from suspicious connection with any private company."

"But, Mr. Mayor," said Mr. Hendrix, "that doesn't give us the school. We are not here pleading for ourselves, but the children in our ward, who are entitled to schools and must have them."

The resolution was adopted.

KEEP OFF THE STREET AFTER DARK.

"Here is an ordinance," remarked the clerk, "sent in from the board of police commission."

"Read it," remarked the mayor.

The ordinance makes it unlawful for lewd women to walk and ride through the streets, alleys or public thoroughfares of the city during the night. It also makes it unlawful for a male person to be seen talking or walking with them, and provides a penalty of $100 upon conviction in the police court.

"That ordinance," remarked Mayor Cooper, "comes from the board of police commission in this way. It was at first introduced by Mr. Angier at the request of the chief of police, and was referred to the police commission. That body instructed the chief to look into similar ordinances in other cities during his recent trip north. The chief did so, and the ordinance is the result of that trip."

WHAT IS SAID BY OTHERS.

"The ordinance may be a good one," said Mr. Roy, "but suppose a physician should have occasion to speak with the character outlawed by the ordinance. Then what?"

"Let's hear the ordinance again," asked Mr. Beutell.

The clerk read it again and as he reached the words "night season," Mr. Mecaslin spoke up:

"Night season? Then we can talk to them in day time, eh? I accept the amendment."

The clerk finished the reading and Mr. Mecaslin asked:

"Does that refer to negroes, too?"

"We can't have any class legislation, you know," remarked Mayor Cooper, in answer to Mr. Mecaslin.

"I move," said Mr. Angier, "that we table the ordinance. We are

STEPPING ON DANGEROUS GROUND

when we adopt it. I introduced it as chairman of the ordinance committee at the request of Chief Connolly, but I guess he is good looking enough to take care of himself."

The matter to table was lost.

Upon the motion to adopt Mr. Mitchell said: "I ask for the yeas and nays."

"Before the call of the roll begins," said Mr. Tanner, "I should like to see that ordinance amended. I am in favor of such an ordinance, but not in that shape exactly."

"Then amend it," said Mayor Cooper smiling.

"I don't know exactly how to do that," said Mr. Tanner. "Now it's hard to tell where the word familiar begins and ends. I move to amend by inserting the words business—unless talking on business."

The amendment was lost.

The call resulted:

Ayes—Messrs. Gramling, Mecaslin, Hemphill, Kinyon, Mitchell, Greene, Nelson, Bell, Roy and Rice—10.

Nays—Messrs. Tanner, Angier, Allen and Buetell—4.

Absent—Messrs. Collier, Dorsey and Boynton—3.

"The ordinance is adopted," said Mayor Cooper.

OTHER MATTERS OF LEGISLATION.

The tax committee submitted an adverse report upon the petition of the Commission Merchants' Protective association for relief from taxation. The rules were suspended and Mr. Corrigan, attorney for the association, argued against the adoption of the report. The report was adopted.

The water commission sent in a letter notifying the council that they were ready for the plans and specifications for the storm canal, and wanted to complete it before the filters were put into operations.

The tax committee made an adverse report upon the resolution of Mr. Angier, authorizing legislation providing for an appeal from the decision of tax assessors.

Mr. Angier moved to disagree to the report, buf the report was adopted.

Mr. Tanner introduced a resolution requiring the expenditure of $600 in putting Peachtree street in good condition before the Piedmont fair. Adopted.

Mr. Beutell introduced a resolution requiring the Central railroad to lower its tracks on Whitehall street. Adopted.

Petitions Presented.

Of John W. Baker, of a gasoline lamp on Jones street, opposite Jennings alley. Referred to gas committee.

Of A. G. Rhodes, for a building permit at No. 6 West Ellis street. Referred to fire department committee.

Of the Fulton Cotton Spinning company, to have water main extended out Decatur street to the mill. Referred to waterworks committee.

Of Sid Holland, for transfer of a wine license from A. Fleisch at No. 5 Decatur street. Referred to police committee.

Of Norwood, Connally & Co., asking for a subscription for the city directory for 1888. Referred to finance committee.

Of the trustees of the First Presbyterian church, for refunding of money paid under protest for belgian block on Marietta street. Referred to tax committee.

Of R. A. Autry, for a wineroom license at 76 South Broad street. Referred to police committee.

Of J. H. Beals, for a building permit on Loyd street, near Mitchell. Referred to fire department committee.

Of J. P. Lee and others, to have a gasoline lamp placed on Whiteball street at Ocmulgee street. Referred to gas committee.

Of citizens, for a gasoline lamp to be placed in front of 417 West Peters street. Referred to gas committee.

Of Dock Mosely, colored, for a free license to keep a restaurant at 207 West Peters street. Referred to relief committee.

Of C. F. Tyler and others to have May street sewer extended so as to connect with the gas house sewer. Referred to sewer committee.

Of H. L. Woodside and other for the refunding of money paid for purchase of property at tax sale. Refered to tax committee.

Of W. J. Speer and others for two gas lamps on North avenue. Referred to gas committee.

Of J. H. Slloud for transfer of wineroom license at the Markham house from A. Daus. Referred to police committee.

Of Mary Lee, for free license to run a restaurant. Referred to relief committee.

Of J. C. Reynolds and others, for a sidewalk and guttering on Courtland avenue. Referred to street committee.

Of Dick Bagwell, to buy old rags, etc., free of license. Referred to police committee.

Of Mrs. S. P. Sparks, for free license for boarding house. Referred to relief committee.

Of Mrs. Anna Rawlins, for free grocer's license at corner Cox and Orme streets. Referred to relief committee.

Of the Capitol City Land and Improvement company, to have the water main laid on Capitol Avenue from Cemetery street to the branch. Referred to sewer committee.

Of T. H. Nelson and others, for curbing and sidewalks on Bell street, running four hundred feet north. Referred to street committee.

Of Jacob Mould, for free license as junk dealer.

Of J. Stroup, for a gas lamp on Stonewall street. Referred to gas committee.

Of G. W. Adair and F. Cooledge, to name an alley Hammock Place. Referred to street committee.

Of W. A. Fuller and others, for a sewer on Bartow street from Marietta to the Western and Atlantic railroad. Referred to sewer committee.

Reports of Committees.

The street committee recommended the expenditure of $300 in making a fill and constructing a sewer across Hunter street, between Mangum and Maple. Adopted. Also, that the Metropolitan street railroad company relay the track on Pryor street and rebate all property owners who have not waived rights. Adopted; also, that $250 be expended in sidewalks on Clark street, from Pulliam to Capitol avenue. Adopted; also, that guttering be placed on Hunter street, between Bell and Moore street, at a cost of $40. Adopted; also, that $75 be expended on Jackson street, from Houston to Irwin street. Adopted; also, that $25 be expended in guttering at the corner of Ivy and Houston streets. Adopted. The same committee reported adversely upon the petition of John A. Smith to have the water turned off his lot corner Fowler and Hunnicutt street. Adopted. Also adversely upon the resolution to remove macadam from Loyd street and place it on Calhoun street. Adopted. Also adversely upon the petition to have Rice street graded. Adopted. Also adversely upon the petition to widen old Wheat street. Adopted. Adversely upon the petition for rubble on Crumly street. Adopted.

The tax committee recommended that the petition of A. M. Perkerson, for relief from payments, of fi. fa. for street improvements be referred to the city attorney. Adopted.

The same committee recommended that W. T. Wilson pay $137.75, in full settlement of claims against him by the city. Adopted. The same committee reported favorably upon the petition of W. E. Hoyle to have dray license refunded. Adopted.

The waterworks committee recommended that the sewer be laid on Humphries street; as recommended by the water commissioners, before the velgian blocks are put down on Whitehall street. Adopted.

The police committee recommended that $56 be refunded to Mrs. Mary Lawshe, the same having passed into the city treasury by the sale of a horse belonging to the petitioner, the animal having been impounded by the police department. Adopted.

The ordinance committee submitted an ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer on Mitchell street from Washington street to connect with the Loyd street sewer. Tabled.

The sewer committee recommended the expenditure of $25 in placing a sewer trap on Brotherton street, between Whitehall and Forsyth; adopted. The same committee reported adversely upon the petition of Mrs. Fitzgibbons, for sewer corner Jones and Hardin street. Adopted.

The fire department committee reported favorably upon the petition of Mrs. Laura C. Flanders for building peanut stand at 39 North Forsyth street. Adopted.

The contested claims committee recommended that Mrs. Weems be paid $75 in settlement of claims against the city for ten feet of land taken on Washington avenue. Adopted. The same committee declined pay Fred J. W. Schnieltzer, damages claimed for alleged injury to property on Foster street. Adopted. The same committee made a similar report upon a similar petition of Amy Cloud. Adopted. The same committee awarded Fred Lankford $100 in settlement of suit for damages.

Resolutions Introduced.

By Mr. Beutell—That Venable street be put in passable condition from Mills to Hunnicutt streets. Referred to street committee.

By Mr. Allen—That sidewalks and curbing be placed on Crumley street, from Capitol avenue to Frazier street. Referred to street committee.

By Mr. Allen—That a gasoline lamp be placed on the corner of Crumley and Frazier streets. Referred to street committee.

By Mr. Roy—That the salary of the messenger be $75 per month. Adopted.

By Mr. Tanner—That West Hunter street be worked out from the Atlanta university to the city limits. Referred to street committee.

By Mr. Nelson—That the appropriation of fifty dollars per month heretofore made to the Marietta street home for the first six months of the present year be continued for the balance of the year. Adopted.

By Mr. Greene—That a gasoline lamp be erected at the corner of Foster street and the Boulevard. Adopted.

By Mr. Roy—That $16.50 be paid Dr. B. W. Bizzell for services rendered the city as physician of the fifth ward for half the month of April, 1887. Referred to the salary committee.

By Mr. Tanner—That $2,000 be taken from the contingent fund to lay water main on Whitehall street. Adopted.

By Mr. Rice—That frock curbing be set and brick sidewalks laid on Williams street from Cain street to Baker. Referred to street committee.

By Mr. Hemphill—That rock curbing be set and brick sidewalks laid on the east side of Calhoun street, between Currier and Merritts avenue. Referred to street committee.

By Mr. Bell—That the artesian water main be extended out Marietta street to the public school building. Adopted.

RECEIVER ELLIOT'S SUCCESSOR.

The Matter of the Gate City Gas Light Company Before Judge Clarke.

Yesterday was the time set for the hearing of the matter of the receivership of the Gate City Gas Light company. Judge Marshall J. Clarke being absent from the city, the case was heard by Judge Richard H. Clark.

Receiver Elliot was not present, neither had he any representative there. It was soon understood by the judge and the lawyers that he had left Atlanta not to return again.

Messrs. Jackson and Smith and Colonel Nat Hammond were present, representing various interests.

Mr. Smith suggested to the court that it would be proper for Mr. Elliot's place to be supplied temporarily, until the affairs connected with his receivership could be looked into.

At first Colonel Hammond objected, but after awhile he acquiesced.

The judge then appointed Mr. A. P. Stewart to be temporary receiver.

It is understood that Mr. Stewart, who appears to be acceptable to the various parties interested, will be made permanent receiver if Mr. Elliott fails to return to the city.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Try it.

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Murray Hall, Pablo Beach, Florida, is the finest seaside resort in America.

Tallulah Falls.

Piedmont Air-Line train No. 51, leaving Atlanta at 6 p. m., city time, will on every Saturday, until further notice connect with North Eastern railroad at Cornelia for Tallulah Falls arriving there at 10 o'clock. Round trip tickets good until Monday; $3. Professor H. W. Card's orchestra and brass band engaged for the season at the Cliff house, opposite depot. thu sat sun

DROPS DEAD.

Matt Ryan After a Sickness of a Few Weeks Dies Suddenly.

ATLANTA'S FIRST PAID FIRE CHIEF

Passes Suddenly Away at His Home on Pulliam Street—A Useful Life Ended by an Attack of Apoplexy.

Matt Ryan died very suddenly of apoplexy at his home No. 7 Pullian street yesterday morning about half past eleven o'clock. An hour before his death Mr. Ryan was walking along Whitehall street apparently as healthy and stout as ever.

To those who knew him, Mr. Ryan's sudden death will be a great surprise.

For the past six months the gentleman had been in Birmingham filling a responsible position in the large dry goods house of Mullane & Co. A few weeks ago he began feeling bad, but at first gave his condition no particular attention, believing that it was due to hard work. Ten days ago, however, he decided that rest was absolutely necessary, and securing a leave of absence came to Atlanta. The change proved beneficial at first and Mr. Ryan began to improve, but occasionally the same languid feeling which bothered him in Birmingham would return to harrass him. Last week he found himself no better than when he left the magic city, but having faith in his excellent constitution, he declined to seek a physician. On Saturday he was apparently better, but during the day, Sunday, had two severe chills. This weakened him considerably, and nearly the entire day was passed by him in the house.

Yesterday morning he remained in bed until quite late, feeling very weak from the effect of the chills. The members of the family, who were devoted to Mr. Ryan, showing him every attention. About eight o'clock Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Ryan's brother-in-law, entered the room, and asking the gentleman how he felt, suggested calling in a physician.

"No, don't do that," said Mr. Ryan, "I am going up town after awhile, and I will see a physician then."

Shortly after nine he arose and started up town, where he remained about two hours. During his absence from home, he was seen on the streets by a number of friends, none of whom could have told by his appearance that he was a sick man. About eleven o'clock he returned to his home, and going into his room, laid down upon a sofa. There was no one in the room; but Mrs. Kennedy, his mother-in-law, was in an adjoining room and heard and saw Mr. Ryan when he returned home. Soon after he entered his room Mrs. Kennedy's attention was attracted by loud groans, indicating great pain. Hurrying into the room the lady found her son-in-law lying flat upon his back. His face was quite purple and his hands clenched. She called him by name, but, recieving no reply, became alarmed, and running across the street, called upon Mr. M. and Mr. C. J. Murphy. The gentlemen hurried to Mr. Ryan and found him in a dying condition. At a glance they saw that a physician should be called in, and while one remained the other sought one. Dr. Van Goidtsnovan was found and hurried to the house, but when he reached Mr. Ryan he was dying, and in a few minutes breathed his last.

The news of Mr. Ryan's death flew rapidly, and in a short time was being discussed everywhere. Those who knew him were completely astonished. He was a fine specimen of man physically, and the last one whom any one would have thought a sudden death would carry off. No one in Atlanta was more extensively known than Mr. Ryan, and no one counted his friends greater in number than he. He was just forty years of age, and for more than half his life was an honored and respected citizen of Atlanta. He was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, and came direct from that country to Atlanta. He was then a young man with ambition and an education, and soon became known as one of the best dry goods clerks in Atlanta. He was a nephew of Mr. John Ryan, and in that emporium made his start in Atlanta. Later he opened a store at 91 Whitehall street, and while in business for himself married Miss Kennedy. Reverses came upon him, however, and he went out of business just as Atlanta's volunteer fire department gave way to the paid system. He had been a volunteer fireman and a good one too, and without opposition, or trouble was elected first chief of the paid fire department. At the expiration of the term he was re-elected and held the office until beaten by Captain Joyner. He made a good chief and won many friends while in office.

After leaving the fire service, he entered Captain Keely's dry goods store, where he remained some time. From Captain Keely's he went to Chamberlin & Jonnson's, and then to High's. Last December he acceptedla position in Birmingham, and has been there since.

Eighteen months ago his wife died, leaving him one child, a girl, now three years of age. Mr. Ryan leaves an estate worth probably $5,000. He was a member of the Catholic Knights and the Emmett club, and both associations will attend his funeral in a body, which occurs this morning at 9:30 from the residence, No. 7 Pulliam street.

When cramped you have no time to experiment. You want relief, if possible, at once. Tell your druggist you want Frederick Brown's Ginger—the genuine.

Fun for Everybody.

Ten days of real enjoyment can be had at Cumberland Island during the Atlanta Rifles' encampment there. Railroad fare only $7 for round trip. Don't miss it.

Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet.

A white, pure, deliciously scented toilet soap, which never roughens the most delicate skin.

Those intending to go to the seashore should go to Murray Hall, Pablo Beach, Florida.

The Most Sensational

Novel of the age, "Allan Quatermain," by Haggard. Price 20 cents: 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

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A POSITIVE CURE FOR

SICK HEADACHE, MALARIA AND DYSPEPSIA.

Mild in their action, purifying the blood, increasing the appetite, making you feel new. Sold by Bradfield & Ware, 26 Whitehall street.

HANSOM CABS! HANSOM CABS!

Try them. They are the easiest riding vehicle put on wheels, and "so English, you know."

The Gurneys, another novelty that has taken popular favor.

If you desire to take a ride in a first-class outfit telephone or dispatch a messenger to the Ballard Transfer Co. office, Union Depot. Telephone 205. 8p

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PHILLIPS & CREW, ATLANTA, GA., THE BEST equipped firm in the south for supplying pianos and organs, will sell these instruments at prices that ought to secure the order of every person desiring to purchase. Our special sixty day offer is something to your advantage. Come and see, or send and get prices, catalogues free. Write plainly, whether piano or organ is wanted and how you want to buy. Pianos $50, $80, $125, $175, $200. New Pianos $200 to $1,000 each. Organs $18, $45, $57, $65 to $300. We buy for cash and sell such pianos as Knabe, Steinway, Weber, Fischer, Hallett & Davis, Pease, and Hardmann. Also the famous organs Clough & Warren and the Kimball. 1st col 8p tf.

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Together with the SYMBOLS, DEVICES, SEAL AND GENERAL STYLE OF ORIGINAL PACKAGE.

Our exclusive ownership has been determined in the several actions brought by us, and which decrees were rendered in our favor, to-wit: in the New York Superior Court on October 20, 1886, and in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 21, 1887.

WE SHALL VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTE ALL INFRINGEMENTS OF OUR TITLE, NAME, DEVICES, SEAL AND STYLE OF PACKAGE as applied to cigars or cigarros to the fullest extent of the law, and shall hereafter claim full damages in all actions brought by us for infringements of this brand.

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june19—dtf 8p un hirsch

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TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

A BEAUTIFUL set of Solitaire DIAMOND Ear Rings, with every ton of Lump Coal purchased of us this season. We will give you a ticket entitling you to a chance of securing a lovely set of DIAMOND EARRINGS. When you give your order a duplicate of it and a number of same will be dropped into a box at our office, and on the first of next April, at 10 o'clock, m., a little boy will come and open the box and take therefrom one of the duplicates, the number of which shall take the Diamonds and the lucky holder can receive the Earrings immediately. This is no lottery or humbug scheme, but a method we have adopted to advertise our magnificent Jellico Parlor Coal. We will have the Diamonds on exhibition in a few days.

No. 8 Loyd st. SCIPLE SONS.

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Lime, Plaster Paris, Cements, Terra Cotta, Stove Flue

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND REDUCES INSURANCE.

Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Laths, Cypress and Pine Shingles, Plasterers' Hair, Marble Dust, White Sand, Best Crate and Smith Coals.

NO. 8 LOYD STREET, NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 3, 1887.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6:50 am	6:50 pm	2:00 pm	8:20 am	6:00 pm †	3:00 pm †	12:01 p †
Arrive Hapeville							12:30 p
Arrive Griffin	8:20 am	8:28 pm	3:22 pm	10:03 am	7:55 pm *	4:19 pm	
Arrive Barnesville	8:52 am	9:02 pm	4:06 pm	10:43 am	8:45 pm *	5:25 pm	
Arrive Macon	10:25 am	10:40 pm	5:40 pm	12:25 pm			
Arrive Columbus	2:45 pm	9:30 pm	7:55 pm				
Arrive Eufaula	3:50 pm	4:33 am					
Arrive Montgomery via Eufaula	7:09 pm	7:25 am					
Arrive Albany	2:45 pm	10:00 pm	1:20 am				
Arrive Millen	2:08 pm	3:00 am					
Arrive Savannah	5:00 pm	6:15 am					
Arrive Montgomery via Columbus and Union Springs	11:00 am						
Arrive at Goodwater, Ala	7:55 pm	12:34 pm					
Arrive at Troy, Ala	7:00 pm						
Arrive at Greenville	11:03 am	6:25 pm					

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:00 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7:10 am	8:20 pm					
Leave Millen	10:40 am	11:15 pm					
Leave Montgomery via Eufaula	7:40 am	7:25 pm					
Leave Eufaula	10:49 am	10:15 pm					
Leave Albany	11:55 am	5:05 am	1:30 am				
Leave Columbus	12:45 pm	11:00 pm	5:45 am				
Leave Macon	2:00 pm	3:35 am	8:50 am	5:35 pm			
Leave Barnesville	3:27 pm	5:08 am	10:47 am	7:20 pm	1:30 am *	7:00 am	
Leave Griffin	4:01 pm	5:41 am	11:23 am	7:55 pm	5:10 am *	7:43 am	
Leave Hapeville							1:00 p †
Leave Montgomery via Union Springs and Columbus	3:45 pm						
Leave Goodwater, Ala	2:10 pm	6:45 am					
Leave Troy, Ala	7:40 am						
Leave Greenville	7:00 am	4:08 am					
Arrive at Atlanta	5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:05 pm	9:40 pm	7:45 am *	9:50 am	4:00 p

Sleeping Cars on all light trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta, Macon and Columbus, Atlanta and Albany.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car berths on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

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E. SCHMIDT, Agt. Central Railroad, Atlanta, Ga.

ALBERT HOWELL, U. T. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

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MEETINGS.

Funeral Notice.

The members of Old Volunteer fire company No. 1 will please meet at the office of the Atlanta Gas Co., Broad street, at 3 o'clock sharp this day, and from there proceed to 7 Pulliam street to attend the funeral of our late brother, Mr. Matt Ryan.

JOHN H. JENTZEN, Sec'y.

Atlanta, Tuesday July 19, 1887.

Masonic Notice.

A regular communication of Georgia Lodge No. 92 F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic hall this evening at 8 o'clock. The E. A. degree will be given and other business of importance transacted. All Master Masons in good standing invited to visit.

SAMUEL BRADLEY, Sec'y. PORTER KING, W. M.

The Seventh Georgia Regiment of Infantry will rendezvous on July 21st, instant, at Powder Springs, Ga. All members are requested to attend and each one requested to bring his family.

By order Executive Committee.

G. H. CARMICAL, Chairman.

C. K. MADDOX, Secretary.

Atlanta, Ga., July 4, 1887. dtd

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Lynch's Old Stand ATLANTA, GEORGIA
June24 3m 8p

THE WEATHER REPORT

Indications.

For Georgia: Occasional local thunder storms; westerly winds; slightly cooler.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, ATLANTA, July 18—9 p.m.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	29.92	86